WEEKLY JOURNAL. TICE, HINDERSON, & ONBORNE JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,

THE BEST OF ADVANCE. Dally Jo

nent productored letters at our s NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

Amend-States, and considering it already a of the organic law of the land, thus causing slavery to disappear from Kentucky, and he laws in reference to it as now unil and rold. The other item we allude to is the decisiding a clave to escape from her master, and itutional Amendment has been adopted by

The Judge takes 'judicial knowledge' of the ind adoption of the said amendment, and assumes that when the indictment against Gennal Palmer was returned slavery had already cuesed to exist in this State, by virtue of the lavery ceases to exist all acts in relation to it cease to be operative. The court lays down when a penal statute merely malum prohibitum as been repeated, or has expired, no party can the violation was committed while the law was still in force, because a law cannot be enforced equally good, we think, in reference to a stat-The penalties attached to a law can't exist when the law itself doesn't. Tnat's too plain

grounds both of Gen. Palmer's and of Judge son's acts are the same, viz: The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by threeurths of the States abulishing slavery throughout the United States, and consequently in Ken-

guished legal ability of those learned genticmen we are compelled to think that they have oth erred in the decisions to wnich they have

tion even, of the laws, is not essential to their binding force or the obligation of persons to obey them. I worance of the law excuse h no

But no one will contend that a change in the Constitution of the United States, whereby the lav and chizens of Kentucky are affected, is anal some to the passage of a law by the Legisation, and the people are not bound to know it, as in ordinary cases, until it has been made

In ordinary cases, until it has been made known to tome by the Government of the United States in some official manner. In momentural states in the proper view of the subject now under the consideration of the latest that the statute provides only for cases where not properly under the juri-diction of the boards, for the easy that the statute provides only for cases where two members cases the same seat. The statute under which that board was raised makes it the cuty of the board to which the subject may be referred to report upon the case. That is simply a decision by the board to which the subject may be referred to report upon the case. That is simply a decision by the board to which the subject may be referred to report upon the case. That is simply a decision by the board to which the subject may be referred to report upon the case. That is simply a decision by the board to which the case. That is simply a decision by the board to which the subject may be referred to report upon the case. That is simply a decision by the board to which the case. That is simply a decision by the board to which the case. The statute the truth that the statute provides only for cases. The statute that the statute provides only for cases. The statute was made to which that board was raised makes it the cuty of the board to which the case where two members cases after the consideration of the board to which the case. The ties that the statute provides only for cases that the statute provides only for cases. The statute was made the same seat. The statute under which that board was raised makes it the cuty of the statute provides only for cases. That is the provides o about accept such public rumor as a basis for a judicial decision; in other words, that he should adopt a telegraphic dispatch, not sworn to, from mobody knows whom to mobody knows whom to mobody knows whom to give the control of t whom, as evidence in a court of justice. We gate the right of any member on the floor to his east, and to know whether he was duly elected. "The argument of the Senator from Bourbon receives lited into this, that if a party makes a dare not allow the assumption of such a principle to pass without protest. We must not "The argument of the Senator from Boardon recolves livelf into this, that if a party makes a mistake there is no redress, that he cannot seek redress in the proper form. Now, the Sunator is a lawyer—a distinguished lawyer—his argument is that if a party should seek redress in the Federal court, and that court should not have jurisdiction, that he could not seek redress in any other court; or if he should present a petition to the Circuit Court, and it should appear that he was not entitled to redress in that court, he feould not go before another court, that appears to my mind is the conclusion of the Senator from Boarbon. The Senate has made no mistake; it has provided boards and referred the various cases of coutested elections to those boards, and the board in this case has come to the conclusion that it has no jurisdiction in the case. The Senate provides in the twentieth section that each House shall judge of the qualification and returns of its members."

Mr Cochran was followed by Mr Botts, and Mr Prall replied, who was again responded to by Messes Duddey and Helm, the latter making quite an interesting speech. The time of the delegace of the debate does not allow of my strain the law to make a point or subserve a temporary purpose. We may say with Portis in the Merchant of Venice:

Twill be recorded for a procedout;
And many an ervor, by the same example,
Will rush into the State: it cannot be,

It would introduce more disorders into the State than any good which might be secured emporarily could ever compensate for. We me times, and in all cases, if we mistake not, the amendments have been made known to the country by official acts of the Government, and rere not considered as parts of the Constitu-

There were ten amendments proposed during the first cession of the first Congress in 1889 to Messas Dudley and Helm, the latter making the Messas Dudley and Helm, the latter making of the next year Mr. Steel moved the appointment of a committee to receiving of the debate does not allow of my coding any other speech this afternoon—will forward the others the first opportunity.

The Prail replied, who was again responded to be Messas Dudley and Helm, the latter making a colored woman to be sold the debate does not allow of my coding any other speech this afternoon—will forward the others the first opportunity.

roposed to them. The committee reported hat some of the amendments had been adopted some upon certain conditions, etc. Finalty, on the 15th of December, 1791, it was declared that the amendments had been adopted by the assumed by General Palmer and Judge John-constitutional number of States, and were thereore parts of the Constitution.

1794, and was declared adopted by the President of the United States in a special message o both Houses of Congress, dated January 8, 17 8, ugarly four years from the time it was pro-

'the twelsth and last amendment, before the resent one, was proposed Dec. 12, 1803, and the Searctary of State, dated September 25,

Telegraphic information has been received of the adoption of the amendment by the three first ten amendments were declared a ted by Congress, the eleventh by the Freshelt in a special message to Congress and the twelfth by the Serretary of State. In every instance of amendments the ratification has been received of the adoption or special points of the control of the servery instance of amendments the ratification has been received of the adoption or special points of the control of the servery instance of amendments the ratification has been received of the adoption of the amendment by the three fieuts of two forms and plants. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption of the amendment by the three fieuts of two forms and plants. No information has been received of the adoption of the amendment by the three fieuts of two forms and plants. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information has been received of the adoption of the amendment by the three fieuts of two forms and plants. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kind has been received of the adoption or special points. No information of any kin ite a single instance wherein any amendment to the Constitution was ever recognized as binding upon the States, or citizens of the States, or phlicly apportice i by a department, or some

po doubt that he makes fine music, but he

ished to learn from Louisville that the Constitu-tional Amendment has already become a part Accounts say that the negroes are doing very well in some parts of the South, and very of the organic law of the land, legally and "jaill in others. There's a difference in niggers. dicially" recognized as such by the commander of our department and a high civil functionary, OUR FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE who haven't so much as said to his Excellency. FRANKPORT, December 9, 1865. the President, or his Secretary, by your leave! To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

following speech in opposition to the motion, which was followed by other speeches of inter-APEECH OF SENATOR PRAIL.

"Three or four days ago, when the motion was made in respect to other election cases, I took occasion to offer an amendment to that motion, by which I proposed to extend the range and scope of inquiry which it was proposed to enbusit them to, deeming it just that, if these cases were inquired lote, the inquiry should embrace all the cases which could or might be found by the committee in the same catagory. embrace all the cases which could or might be found by the committee in the same category. I took occasion to armonne at that time my doubt as to whether that committee of the Senare is any war could entertain any further action upon this question. The question was novel to us all; we were somewhat at sea, and without precedent to direct us. I certainly had not had opportunity given me to examine the question as I have subsequently done. I considered that the question might come up upon the action of that committee, and made uo resistance to the motion further than the amendment which was lettered to extend the scope of that inquiry. I am astisfied, from a further examination of this subject, that the Senate, whenever a report of the Board has come in, either dismissing the case or declaring a lack of jurisdict up, or in any way disposing of it, that the Senate has cachanged its powers over the case in the manner

Mr. Gechran replied as follows:

"I think that the honorable Senator has no

he subject of the final ratification of the amendment, but has acted upon public rumor or telegraphic dispatches, and as these now inform him that the Department of State has received chicial information of the ratification of the an endment from only twenty-three States, and telegraphic from only three more, making in his own, and is a curse to that. We think the Constitutional Ausendment has been adopted by twenty-seven States. The real question is wever is not what would be the effect of such a fact properly accurationed upon the legal status o the alayes of Kontucky as well as upon her citizens. For there could be no question as that at all—but it is how do Gen. Palmer and Judge Johnson judicially know that this amendment has been adopted In the case of General Palmer, the circular from his headquarters published in the Journal of Saturday, a mits that "the fact has not here children whether they show prima facie that the case of General Palmer, the circular from his headquarters published in the Journal of Saturday, a mits that "the fact has not here children whether they show prima facie that the click of it till it is so?

The only kin whether whether they show prima facie that they be called queller runner. It is new adortived from tidegraj is dispatches. But is this legal trick may be called queller runner. It is new adortived from tidegraj is dispatches. But is this legal trick may be called queller runner. It is new adortived from tidegraj is dispatches. But is this legal trick may be tealled queller runner. It is new adortived from tidegraj is dispatches. But is this legal trick may be tealled queller runner. It is new adortived from tidegraj is dispatches. But is this legal trick may be tealled queller runner. It is new doctive and of the teal part of the teal p rightied to make the amendment final, he is "There are three subjects of inquiry then in rebourd to act upon the information so received, and withdraw his 'Circular No. 6." leaving all matters to which it related exactly where they were before that circular was issued. To be will set the whole question definitely and forever at rest But in the mean time, General Paimer has no right to anticipate it, and to equare his acts by such anticipations. The rights and even liberties of citizens may be, nay certainly will be, and are now affected by the facts

amendments to the Constitution which we gave verterday, no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt as to the fact that the Constitutional Amcuement abolishing slavery throughout the United States has not yet become a part of the organic law of the land, and is not yet, therefore, binding upon the citizens of this or any in son e official manner by the Government, or some proper representative of it at Washingany military (flicers can take any knowledge of it, or legally attempt ln any manner to enforce tions, reither more por less, and they will be

responsible accordingly. It is known pretty extensively that we are in favor of this amendment to the Constitution. that we have advocated it with all onr power in order to put the vexed question of slavery agitacion, which has so long and so bitterly cursed the country, forever at rest; but we strongly protest against any unauthorized assumptions ne to its success before that has been announced by the Government or any acts hasel upon such assumptions either by our courts or military authorities Euch assumptions have no warrant la law or in the spirit of our institutions. They are dangerous innovations, and jeopard public liberty; and are besides wholly nanecessary. extra judicial powers. Such attempts should le ste uly met and rebuked. We arraign them as fiagrant and high-handed assaults upon the libertles of the country, the more inexcusable in consequence of the entire absence of everything like what is usually put forth in justifica-

tion of arbitrary power-necessity. TRIAL OF JAMES HARVEY WELLS .- The trial of James Harvey Wells, alias William Henry, was commenced before the Military Commit i n lu this city yesterday. He is charged with murder and guerrillaing. Under the charge of morder, Wells is accused of killing a Mr. Haie. of Trimble county, on the 1st of April, 1863, and a negro man named Ned Gray at or about the same time. He is also charged with shooting, with intent to kill, Mr. G. D. Dicken, on the 15th of August last The house of Mr Dicken was visited by Wells and others on the 14th of Angust, when they stole a horse from he premises, and the party being hotly puraned We is took refuge in a barn loft near by. He was besieged the next day by Mr. D.cken and s me of his friends, and Wells fired luto the party, wounding Mr. D. so that his left arm was wished. The acts of guerrillaism for which Wells is to be tried have been committed since

by Webs its to be tired have been committed and seems of the earling for January, 1866. It is published to the termination of the war. The accused is descreded by General W. T. Ward and Ooles. He saws he will heartily support feeded Johnson's administration. He has been converted, and will be offered by General W. T. Ward and Ooles. He saws he will heartily support freeded Johnson's administration. He has been converted, and will us olonger able to descrede the form of the Commission. The case will be descrete the freedent of the Commission. The case will be descrete the freedent of the Commission. The case will be descrete the form of the commission. The case will be descrete the freedent of the Commission. The ward as the been commerted, and will us olonger able to continued this morning.

Livys Love ET THE REPLACAGE.—The Ward Living with his mineral computes the number of death as please the Union serales sleec the commencement of the wards at 80,000, and of the Southern soldly "Wingraining." What his view that have been load, a part of the Southern sold under the words and the continuous of the matlon's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's life. At Gettysbard of the defense of the nation's lif

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TIESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865. PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL

A Boston man has invented a new pocket A REPERSHING COMMENTARY. -Simultaneousthat he calls "thief-proof." Onr people need ly with the appearance of our remarks yestersome change in their pockets. day morning upon the extraordinary positions If you buy a crying baby's silence by vielding o lis wishes, you will find the cunning little buckster beeetting you continually for similar

bargains.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1865.

Washington in relation to the same subject:

sent a circular to the Go

matter should lose no time in doing so.

We call that a remarkably refreshing com-

They took telegraphic dispatches for legal evi-

they have achieved. Why, the radicals are no-

Judge. It takes Louisville to leave the rest of

mapkind in the rear. The radicals will, no

doubt, rub their eyes in doubt whether they are

nwake or asleep. That telegraphic dispatches,

without any authentication, can be received

and recognized by the courts as indicial evi-

dence, and cases decided wholly upon such evi-

dence, will be news to the legal world, and as

jurieprudence. It shows that legal science, de-

spite the jeers of fast fellows, is capable of

The Circuit Court has adjourned sine die

care of the State against General Palmer. No

it had as many lives as a cat.

nents of knowledge and humanity.

where in comparison with our General and our

Where a young girl has too many boys about Official information has been received at the Department of State of the adoption of the her, the indication is like that of a bnoy off a Department of State of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution upon the subject of slavery by the Legislatures of the States of Hinois, Ruode Island, Michigan, Masachusette, Ohio, Miscouri, Maine, Pennsylvania, Wiscourin, Newada, Minneseta Kansas, New York, Connecticut, Western Virginia, New harbor-shallow water here. An old man with an aquiline nose wears spec seles on his own book.

If you discharge a jest at a friend or a gun at voodcock, be sure that it isn't out of season. The object of nearly all great talkers seems o be to excite their own admiration—which they have no difficulty in doing.

Ladies, fret not over small losses. Other wise you will soon have that great loss, the loss of beanty, to fret over. Whenever you take a drink, be sure you keep our nose above mater.

Every hearth should have its cricket. Weeding a garden is a safer but not so pleas

He who pokes his use everywhere will sometimes poke it between a thumb and fore-The women don't feel as the Southern Comfideracy did; they don't want to be "let alone." A hunter in Colorado killed six fawns in one

was "the thrift that follows fawning." much mystery as to the source of the Nigger as

day and sold them for a handsome sum. There

that of the Niger. bleking. Our General and Circuit Judge are To be long-faced is not necessarily to be lorg-headed. A girl was fined in St. Paul for giving a ab'y ahead of them. Andrew Johnson and W. H Seward, not to mention Congress and the oung man a black-and-bine eye. The girls are welcome to give us all the black and blue

eyes they have got. A citizen of Germany is akin to the whole human race; he is german to everybody.

It is remarkable that men with hardly any

side by side the former will probably be drunk cence and the telegraphic dispatches pay them back defuly and beautifully. We felicitate and congratulate them upon the unique triamph

Skiffs and bad children should be paddied. Cross dogs and girls with beautiful incisors Many persons, when they are scared, sud-

Politicians have a great deal to say about the cares of office but are in far greater dread of the cares of a private station. The geutle breeze is better than the hurricane. he cheerful fire of the hearth than the conflagra-

denly become knock-kneed.

We fear 'tis generally true that the lives of keeping pace, pari passu, with progress in other poets and poetesses, married to each other, Lip service is considered discreditable to a Certainly it ought to adjourn and die after such

Christian, but it is a delightful thing between | ment? Is it meant to be a parcty, a caricature an exploit as that which it performed in the two lovers. Why rluck flowers to deck the person or the joking? Surely that isn't the feast to which court could afford to live long after such an comn of the dead? Rob not the earth of its eff rt. It would be enough to kill any court if

beauty because a loved one sinks to repose in its

What, now, will Gen. Palmer do? Insamuch Confine not your charities to the good. If of sectionalism. That can't give strenth and as he confesses he has no "official" knowledge ou you give to the undeserving, remember that God does the same. The earth was made and adorned for a life of is only to insult the vanquished to tell them oy as well as sorrow-it was not hung in eter-

nal darkness and winter; it has sweet return of things will follow, and then, when the vanday and summer forever. A bitter partisan editor curses all parties but step short and refuse to perform the other part a devoted friend-except when he needs one. The breaking of a heart-string costs five enis; the answer of love only half a dime.

Joy and grief are inventoried alike in this By sugaring all good qualities, you may turn Do not make positively one good or bad, if and Stevens, when will the Southern States and

there is danger that they may make one better | Feople be worthy of trust? Distrust does not Tears will not be suppressed: they struggle uf; and who would stay them? They turn away; they part, but not without renewed assurances of remembrance, of correspondence and of hope that they shall meet; "meet lu happier times," they say. Mistaken pair! there lifed Ireland. Poland has been as uneasy unare no happier times this eide of Heaven.

Fublunary creation goes drifting by at thirty miles an hour, and they are crowding away the past, with its memories and its hallowed spots. its homes, its altars, and its groves, to make by steam.

Painfully does man attain the alp of ideal love; still more painful and dangerous-as in the case of other aips-is the descent from it. The heart and the tongue are the hest and the vorst parts of man, as Piutarch said of the soil of Attica, "that it produced the fluest honey and

the most fatal poisons." Unlike to manklud's mixed characters, a bundie of virtues and vices, inexplicably intertwisted, and not to be unraveled without hazard, reast pig is good throughout. No part of him is better or worse than another. He helpeth, as far as his little means extend, all around. He is the least envious of banquets. He is all neigh-

In General Grant's report of Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta he what corruptions will creep in and fester foully says that it was "prompt, skilliful, and brill- Recollect, too, over what an immense area this isnt," and that the "history of his flank move- system is to extend. Great Britain and France There is no peculiar emergency, not heretofore existing, to call, or to give the least pretext of paign will ever be read with an interest nasurmeuts and battles during that memorable cam- both are scarcely larger than the single State of excuse, for the exercise of such arbitrary and passed by anything in history." We learn from this report also that Sherman's 'march to the elected the right kind of men. Is that any sca" was not a result of Hood's flank move-ment from Atlanta, as was universally believed the right kind? Will it be continued that no ment from Atlanta, as was universally belleved at the time, but that he had planned it delib- man who has been elected to Congress from the erotely and laid the general features of it be- South is worthy of a seat in that body? fore General Grant more than two months before he moved and more than one month before | from the Sonttern States, no matter how Ioyai flood started on his fatal tramp to Tennessee. and how strong a Union man he is or has We learn, too, that Grant had doubts about the

movement, but finally yielded his consent. Our Southern exchanges, published since President Johnson's message was given to the country, comment upon it in terms of the perception of the country's situation, has struck a cord in the public heart flat vibrates from one extent of the nation to the other. His message is indorsed by the true and liberal men of all parties and of every section. It is deuounced only by the partisan, extremists North heartily sustain Andrew Johnson.

his oid Review, and has sent us the first number dating for January, 1866. It is published in New York, but he will have offices in various

WEDNESDAY, J'EMBER 13, 1865.

Southern imembers Congress will be admitted after summi Stevens, Ashley, and other unforgiving fleals in Congress have vented their epicen in bate of three or four onths duration, dury which the President, it is said, will not be weed. We reckon he can stand the contest as ell as the radicals."

which we make some extracts of interest:

One of the marked traits of this preux chevalier was his indifference to danger, which impressed every one. It would be difficult to imagine a cooleess more suprema. It was not
that he seemed to defy peril—he appeared nuconscieus of it. At the battle of Oxulli, in
September, 1862, he advanced a piece of artillery down the road to Fairlas Court-house, and
enddenly found himself in the presence of a
buzzing bornet's nest of Federal sharp shootere, who rose from the tail weeds a few score The President threamon Congress the reponsibility of thwarte, if it shall be thwarted, the great work of recration which he has un-dertaken and has has far so manfally carried out. Let the goneuts of peace in Congress throw themsels, if they dare, before the triumphal charfor the Union and shout, Screesion and war! I have perform their unseemedy antice and set by every groteeque device to prolong them I days of discord. The country looks on duly and will take due notice of their acts. Let them go to the full length of their taer. Let their Jacobinism have full play I will become all the more hateful and evaprate the sooner.

The President meessgeds simply a reflex of his policy as examplified in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by is unitry with extraordinary favor. Scarcely averaged in his acts. It has been received by it has a constantly on the most constitute of a skirnland at hims. It has been received by it has a constantly of ried out. Let the quoneuts of peace in Con-

the country demand in the present posture of

npon government, political from and practical

conduce to harmony and brotherhood and eis-

ered out of the Union and in the condition of

crush them into the earth and make them so

back to a thorough and flery loyalty, not the

way to solidify the Union and to pour the sun-

light of fraternity and mutual respects over the

thousand battle-fields of the Republic, from

which the blood which sectionalism has spilt

In the meantime, the development of the re-

sources of the country must be greatly retarded

ergies of the South must necessarily be cramped.

by the course the ultraists advocate. The en-

glow of feeling which we hope to witness. Vio-

ties, and large numbers of the military must be

kept in all the Southern States. And for how

long? Aye, under the plan of distrust and dis-

We are told that some of the States have not

The ultraist programme is to admit no man

been. That programme would keep out

tative and halled from a Southern State. It

would keep out Joyna Hall of Georgia, who received eighteen thousand votes for Governor

the Confederacy. It would keep out John M.

Louisians, who did all that he could to keep

Louisiana from seceeding and who has always

programme-which in effect endorees the valid-

ity of secession-will keep out of Congress

every man from the South, no matter what his

a programme to which Andrew Johnson is op-

posed, and we think nine-tenths of the bes

men in the country likewise.

franchisement in ques. Ton, how long will the sys

has scarcely yet dried off.

est. If the Southern States are

poursi of the Southern cause, and was ready to die for it.

Nither in him nor in any other leader of emission on the Southern side did I observe any enteroist. It was only at rap intervals that a expressions of ludigiation of the best him. The habitual temper of his mind toward his adversaries was cool and soldierly. Federal prisoners were treated by him with uniform courtesy, and often left his headquarters declaring that they would never forget the kindness they had experienced. I remember an appeal once made to him by a prisoner which amused everybody. One of his escort spoke roughly to the prisoner, when the latter, seeing the General, exclaimed: 'Gen. Stnart, I did not come here to be blackguarded." at which Stnart langhed good-humoredly, and reprimended the person who had addressed the prisoner. When old acqualutances, or officers who could give him news of former army friends, were captured, he treated them with the greatest courtesy, gave them the best his table could furnish, and seemed to enjoy their conversation greatly. affairs. hair-splitting, for the dreamers of an impossible Utopia. We have had war and distraction. We want peace, thorough, profound, and universal, throughout all our borders, and a compiete and heartfelt unity, which shall embrace every section and State of out widespread domain. The exigency therefore calls for the exnibition of hard sense and practical statesmanship. We want the shortestand best way out of the woods. The great face of the state of the country can be crowded into a nutshell. The Southern armies have sid down their

with the greatest couries, gave used the best his table could furnish, and seemed to enjoy their conversation greatly

I have mentioned his constant exposure of himself. Numberless instances could be given of this his escapes were, indeed, very frequently, wonderful. At Sharpsburg he galtoped blone along the front of a Federal resimunt, and received the fire of the entire regiment at about event-five yards, escaping without a scratch. At Frederickeburg he kept his position in front of his artillery, though ball after field, only half spent, struck him, and one cut off a lock of his hair, and another passed through the collar of his coat. Ou many other cocasions he remained in exposed positions until he was forced to gallop off under a shower of boilets. It was in the neglect of his ordinary precaution, in the immediate visinity of the enemy, that his recklessness was shown most clearly. At Verdiersville, in August, 1882, he stopped at a deserted house on the readside, and lay down with his staff and escort, without vedetics, pickets, or other precaution.

The concequence was that he was aroused by arms. The people of the South have declared that they return to their allegance The various States have sclemnly ablished slavery. They declare they will never again try to fosts the listitution. It is forever gine. The citizens swear they will hencefortl be loyal citizens, true to the United States, Taking it for granted that they will receive credit for common sense and common honesty, that their allegiance wil be received and that the people of the North as well as the Government wish the Unior restored, they have, pursuant to the recommendations of the President and his anthorized agents, held con-The conrequence was that he was aroused by the tramp of Federal cavalry close on him, and had just time to throw himself, hatless ou his nobildled horse, leap the feace, and fly. Heft his hat, coat, and gloves, which his adversalies carried off in trimph; but at Carlett's soon afterward he retorted by capturing Gen. Pope's coat and hat, which was a fair offset. These roying, adventurous habitudes assumed to ventions, changed their State Constitutions to sult the altered condition of things, and elected representatives to the National (ingress, Well, to what purpose has all this bear done? Is it all meaningless? Is it all merty for amuso-

It see roving, adventurous habitudes seemed to have a strong attraction for him and he would never hesitate to ride outside of his line to see a lady, or call at a house where friends were. These marks of friendly remembrance made him a prime favorite with voung ladies, who were not seldom, indeed, laughed at for their propensity to "follow his feather." When a Maji-r-General of romantle renown exposes his person to snatch a hasty interied. But yet of this attention is naturally fluttered. But young had a hundred traits which made himself charming in return. Connites were the fair charming in return. Connites were the fair one who demanded and received appointments on bis staff; and in the case of one young lady of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; the Color do, Kear Admiral L M Goldsborough, and consists of the following versels; t the Southern people were invied. That cau't terhood. That can't bury the old tomahawk dignity and friendship to the country. It is not reasonable. It is not frank or honest. It quished have done their part of the business, to Frderal anthorities tor supposed complicity la a surprise by pattisans, this lady's trunks were or nquered provinces, to be denied all right of self-government, after swearing allegiance

GREAT CAVALRY CHIEF OF THE SOUTH-

HIS PECULIARITIES OF CHARACTER-BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. J. E. B. STUART.

A correspondent of the New York News, and

evidently a strong admirer of the Prince Rupert

blographical sketch of this bold trooper, from

which we make some extracts of interest:

of self-government, after swearing allegiances to the government of the Union poon the ground that they see usit worthy of bang trusted, what did you tell them to go through all these mockery ceremonies for? Besides, when, under the peculiar regime proposed by Sumner and Stevens, when will the Southern States and people be worthy of trust? Distruct does not usually produce confidence. Matters will be rather aggravated that improved by the mere lajve of time upon the system of tactics which the ultraists prescribe. Time works wonders to be sure, but it is only through the use of means that it does so. More time has not molated Ireland. Poland has been as uneasy under Russian rule for the last ten years as it ever was. Attempts to humiliate needlessly the Anglo-Saxons of the South, men accussomed to Migua Charta and the rights of clizzanship, to

of the sterr st, ablest, and most dangerous adversaries over encountered

The cay, humorous, and high spirits of the
man, however, did not wholly desert him even
on the most rerious occasions. Nothing was
more common than to hear him hum ning a many Parlahe, is not the way to win them on the most cerious occasions. Nothing was more common than to hear him humming a song during an engagement, and i was reading the other day comwhere a solider's description of a fight in Culpepper, and what an electric effect was produced upon the infantry by the appearance of Smart riding in front of them, eligting gaily and cheering them on. At Chancellorsville, when Jackson fell, he was called to command the corps, and led the assault in person on the next morning. An eye witness says that he could not get rid of the feet that Henry of Navarre had come back, except that Staart's "plume" was black! Everywhere, like Navarre, he was in front, and the men "followed the feether." At the risk, however, of spoiling this romant'e picture, and pasing from the sublime to what some persons may call the ridiculons, an additional fact may be stated, namely: That Gen. Stuart, attacking with Jackson's vettern corps, and carrying line after line of works, moved at the head of his men, singing 'Old Joe Hooker, will you come out of the wiferness." Sullenness will take the place of that gene ous leuce and vengeauce riust embrute communi-

tem have to be kept up? And at what cost? And wiferness."
There was nothing notable in S'nart's habits There was nothing notable in Sinart's habits except his absilience from all stimulants, coffee excepted. He never used spirits in aur form, nor touched tobacca, though it seemed a matter of indifference to him how densely his tent was filled with it. Coffee was his inxury, and this beverage produced a marked effect on him mentally and physically. Under its influence he brightened up and grew mirthful as other men do from whos. He would call for it at any hour, and said that so he had 'coffee and candles' he was satisfied. At his broad, paper-cevered deck, in the long winter evenings, he brailed himself not with "official" work only. A favorite amasement with his was the cumprelition of parodies in verse, some of them exceedingly good. He was not a great reader. He was funder of society, of telling stories, jesting, and whiling away time with his ataff. No loy could be merrier than Start at such mements, and he dearly loved a practical joke The could not have that he would still which come jest at the expense of every one, which he would press with rough cavairy humb, delighted if it worried the "victim." It was "give and take" on such occasions He expected you to strike in return, and, though sometimes everyte "ble." he never remembered it for In 1863 because he was known to be opposed to Botts of Virginia, and Bobert Ridgeway. It sports, the rattle of the sabre, and the sound of hourse, rough voices. Lounging in his tent or lying on the grass, he liked to play with his houlds—two handsome pupples, one of which he brought before him ou his saddle in falling back from Cuipepper—to play marbles, pitch quoties, or fence with anything he could pick up. So passed the hours, with some, laughter; fun, and frolic, and a rail want of "dkrity"—at least in the estimation of those dumblounded civilians who came expecting to see a grayer. position and antecedents may have been. It is

the very face of death without a gulvar of the lid, and dared the worst. A man more absolutely indifferent to danger, I believe, never lived; and, like some chevaller of olden days, he rode to battle with his lady's glove upon his helm, humming his song, and determined to conquer or fall. He fell at Yellow Tavern in May, 1864, lead-

Let the penny trumpets of small poets and enght calegists blow shrill in praise of those normous personages who came after Stuart sil, to ride rough shod over his weakened and

decimated cavarry—he can short to well due to an anotation of the art ever beat in human breast. No braver heart ever beat in human breast. No braver heart ever beat in human breast. No truer societie very bore the blood-red Southern flag on victorious fields. He "died gama," as he said he would. Peace to his ashes.

J. E. C.

ABSTRACT OF THE SECRETARY'S REPORT. netuding the engressions and recommentations derived necessary for the proper regulation of the country, a completion of the off his record of the triumphs of the navy in the final operations and closing scenes of the war, indicating the new arrangement and organization of the several equadrons consequent upon the termination of the blockade and the cessation of active hostilities; exhibiting the vigilance and energy of our blockading and cruising service, as testified by the number and value of the captures made in the unrelaxing and successful rious to cut of filleit pounereds, intercourse with rabal parts, and appearant tabiliting the policy and accessarior exhibiting the policy and accessarior of the department in effecting at the extress moment, it view of returning peace, a reduction of unval expenditures, while providing for the prompt re-eatible liebment at any time of our great naval power in all its efficiency to meet the extremels of any possible crisis in which its services may be invoked to maintain the rights or vindicate the honor of the country.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVAL FORCE-THE SQUAD-

Immediately after the fall of Fort Fisher and eels remaining on the coast, carrying 210 cms, exclusive of howitzers. Disposition has been made of all the others. Some of the vessels have been laid up in ordinary, each with their crews, are on careign service, but many have been sold, and with most of the men who were activaly arranged in basilie operations, are now been sold, and, with most of the men who were actively entagged in bostile operations, we now engaged in peac fel occupations. E commy has been procteed in the re-establishing of the freign equadrons, as far as consistent with their efficiency, the interests of commerce, and a croper regard for our prefition as a nation. The European, the Brail, and the East India squadrons, together with another watch is soon to be but in operation in the West Indies, and the Pacific equadron, which has never been discontinued are considered sufficient for the encouragement and protection of our countrymen engaged in tegritmate commercial pursuits, and for upholding our flag abroad.

The arbeituation of steamers for salling vertices.

The enbettution of steamers for salling ver-sels will infuse more visor into the service, and

Bell, who sailed from New York in his flag, ship, the Hartford, in Angust, and has propably already reached his station.

The Pacific quadron remains in command of Acting Rear Admiral George F Pearson, and comprises eleven vessels, viz: the Lancester, Powhatan, Saranac, Sawance, Mohongo, Waferee, Saginaw St. Mary's, Crane, Nyack, and Tuccarora, and two store ships, Fredonia and Farallones. Some vessels sent to the Pacific (lacluding two of the iron-clade) will be laid up in the barbor of San Francisco, ready for any energency that may arise. Owing to the extensive limits of this squadron, embracing the whole western coast of North and South America, with the islands of the Pacific, it is readered advisable to largely reafforce the navy in that quarter. Considerable addition to the number of vessels will herefore be made, and it is proposed at an early day to make a division of the squadron. modern. But few vessels, and they on merely tempora-

y duty, have as yet been employed in the West indis. The Connecticut, the Kansas the Di Sete, and nearly all the yeasels which have been ent to the cost of Brazil have visited some of

American interests there. It is proposed to revive the West India quadron to cruise in those waters, where we have so large a trade, and where, owing to the perximity of the islands to cur chores. It is essential that we should cultivate friendly relations. Commodore James 8. Palmer has been designated to command the equadron, having for his flag-ship the Rande Island. In addition to the De Soto, now on that estation, it is proposed to send the Swatzma, Menorgahela. Florida, Angusta, Shamrock, Ashnelas, and Monceacy, making a squidron of hine vissels.

Although the labor, embarrassments, and responsibilities enddenly and unexpectly timp sed upon the department were immeusely lacressed, when bosilities against the Government were commenced in the apring of 1861 and the norts on one Southern coast were ordered to be closed order the form of international blockade the resources of the country were equal to the emergency. With only limited means at the command of the department to begin with, the rave became enddenly an immense power. An unrelaxing blockade was maintained for four tears from the expess of the Chesspoke to the Rio Grande, while a fittilla of gunboats, pratecting and alding the army in its movement, teentiated and patroled our rivers, through an internal pavigation almost continental, from the Potemac to the Mississippi. Three hun-

ment of the recention, the number was increased to 51,50 at its close. In addition to these, the aggregate of artisans and laborers employed in the party-varide was 16 880 instead of 3,844 previously in the pay of the Government. This is exclusive of those employed in the private shipty and and establishments, noder contracts, constituting an aimost equal aggregate number, Two hundred and eight vessels have been commenced, and most of them fitted for service during this period. A few of the larger ones will require still further time for completion. Since the 4th of March, 1361, for hundred and eighteen vessels have been purchased, of which 313 were steamers, at a cost of \$13,388.681.83, and of these there have been suchased. See 521.809.27

We had in 1890 five equadrons on foreign stations, numbering 31 vessels, carrying 445 gun.

tions, numbering 31 vessels, carrying 445 gun. At the present time we have on the saveral stations abroad 36 vessels, mounting 347 guns, and carrying 56 howlizers.

The iron-clad ram Stonewall, built in France and purchased by the rebels, received her armament and crew from an English vessel off the French coast, and then proceeded to Havana, where, the Confederate organization having broken np, she was delivered over to the Spanish anthorities, who professed a readiness to give her np to the United States The English screw steamer Sea King, built in Glasgow, was allowed to put to sea by the British anthorities in October, and received her armament near Malu October, and received berarmament near Ma-deira from another English vessel. Her name was hen changed to the Shenandoah. She conwas the Charges of the Sensition of the Atlantic and North Pacific until the 6th of November, when the surrendered to the British Govern-ment. The conduct of the English ministry is

erely commented upon.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVY YARDS. EMAROFMENT OF THE NAVY TARPS.

The enlargement of the navy-yards is recommended, none of them being canable of constructing an tron-clad, making an iron shaft, or constructing steam machinery. They are inadequate even for the ordinary repairs and refiting of our ships. The Secretary proposes that the yards at Besten and New York be enlarged, that of Mare Islaud completed, Northik and Persacola rebuilt, and a new one established at League leland, or elsewhere on the Dolaware. The yard at Kittery is deemed insecure and unemitable on account of its proximity to the

ocean, but if it should be decided to retain it the Secretary advises the acquisition of deavy's I dand adjacent to it.

CONSTRUCTION (F NAVAL VENELS.

At the beginning of the rebellion the department bad no versels suitable for chase or blockside. A blockeding fleet was procured by estimated and purchase, and a fleet of unprisors for coset and harbor defense, which experience

PACILITIES FOR REPAIRING NAVAL VESSELS. necessary repairs in future.

LAING UP IRON-CLADS.

The Iron-clade have been laid up at League Island and at Mound City, on the Mest-slopit, until Congress provides a suitable place for their reception. Fresh water is an indispensable requisite for the preservation of vessels of

The rule precribed by the acts of 1981 and Mr. Beat of SC that the hours of labor and the rate of wages in the navy-wards chall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those possiblent with the public interest. NAVY-YARD ABONES.

NAYY-XARD ABORES.

Regulations have been made tending to check the collection of money in the yards he wave of a tax for electioneering purposes, and measures have been taken to secure the appointment of none but competent previous for positions. The system of supplying the yards are der open purchase by many agents has been discontinued, as a source of corruption, and Pawers have been ordered hereafter to make these turchases. MILITARY AND NAVAL ASTREM.

The set of March B. 1963, to "Incorporate s The set of March S. 1963, to "incorporate a neticual military and mayal seylura for the relief of totally disabled officers and man of the volunteer forces of the United States," is calculated, should be ever go into effect, to operate irjuriously to the saval service. The tastes, pursuits, and characteristics of the solder and callor me too distinitization for them to harmonize, and a separate sets bilebusent is recommended for each branch of the service.

HOME FOR SATIORS-EDUCATING STAMES.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

The raval pension find, at the present time, amounts to nine milion of dollars, to which another million of dollars, at least, will be add ed on the first of January next. There was received in July last as interest, in currency, the sum of \$292.733 59. This sum is wholly derived from the Government's chare in the proceeds of captured and condemned prize property. The income from this source will, if rightfully hasbanded, be ample to meet the requirements of the Government for the payment of usual pensions, without any tax upon the people.

931 invelids, with annual pensions amounting to account of the samuelly receiving 170,943 00

2,027 persons, receiving a total amount of.... 219 530 51 being an increase during the year of 418 raors, receiving pensions amounting to \$58 INCREASE OF SALARIES.

900,459 39

Making the total available resources from sourceplations for the fiscal year ending June 50. 1865.

This is exclusive of what has been and may be derived from the sale of vessels and other property which the close of the war has enabled the department to dispose of.

The whole of this large amount will be needthe purchase, construction, and equipment of vessels, and in the maintenance of the large navil force required during the war, were \$314,-170 900 68—an average annual expenditure of

During the post year two of the chiefs of the bureau coenceted with this department have died: Captain Percival Drayton, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has been succeeded by Captain Thoratton A. Jeoklus, and Sarreon William Whelan, chief of the Bureau of Medicine, who has been succeeded by Sargeon J. P. Horysitz. THE BUREAUS

Repair states that there are forty-one vessels in-tended for the permanent navy in various stages of completion, zone of which have been laurched.

lannched.

The report of the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting cave that the fact account of the navy for the past two years is \$11,452 165.

The propriety of establishing a manufactory of wire rope is suggested.

The number of seamen called in the navy from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of May, 1863 was 118 044.

765, was 118,044.
The chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineer The chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering gives a detailed statement of the number, condition, and progress of the engines now under contract. A board of civilian experts, nuder the direction of the department, are making experiments to test the relative efficiency of vertical and horizontal tubular boiliars, the effect of the different modes of managing free, different rates of combustion, and all other matters entering into the practical and best methods of generating ateam. Experiments are also being made to acceptain the relative economic efficiency of steam with different measures of expersion

Allen moved the previous question. Adopted.

. Verneen, Venheib, Walsem, Written, Wod-nell - 43, r. Bradwy, Briom, Frachtvor. Bush, Call J. Conkins, Cotines, Cochest, Carbin, Gry-row, Juseph W. Davla, Ramis T. Dayris, M. Flaher, Berd, Gentiner, testewrood, Har-dy, L. Briste, Berd, Company, Control, M. J. J. Landy, L. on, McDoworft, Westerney, M. J. Landy, M. W. Digwell, Paradeouter, Passer, snor, L. men, Li. ard, L. on, M. Dowelt, M. Frey Houry, McMillon, Newell, Dellevie, Poindeater, P. Priert, Rodman, Thomas, Twompens, Trabne, Va-er, Jeanh Veech, Wibb, Williams, Wood, Wox Wrisht, and Young—G. The bill was the spaced—Yone Gl, mays D.

Steno vs Stone, Fayette; petition for rehearing or

Tayin vs Burron, Madison; arpeal dismissed on mo

C. J Jenkins, recently elected Governor of Georgia, cert a communication to the Legisla-ture on the 8th declining the inauguration at present, and appointing the 15th of Japaney for prevent, and apointing the local of January local that the legislature take a recess til them.

Gov, Johnson had hened a proclamation on the 5 h, declaring S. Coben, P. Cook, H. Buchann, E. G. Cabarise, and W. P. Wolf rd elected to Congress, and selfer I do declare further that, as a present adviced, no certificate will be given them. Nothing is calci in the preclamation about the election of Communic.

The chief of the Bureau of Ordnance recom. lowed to take his office.

REPEAL OF THE EXPATRIATION LAW. - It ver me much pleasure to record the repeal of the Expatricion law by both Houses of the Legislature. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the repeal in both There can be no doubt that this acion of the Legislature correctly represents the

ablic sentiment of the State.

The war is over, and whatever tends to keep live the recollection of the divisions and heartmeralings which it caused should be buried so fathoms beneath the dead sea of forgetfulness that it can never be sounded by line or lummet or reached by an earthquake. There e some things that should not be forgotten, that should be kept forever green in our mem orica, and live perpetually in our heart of rts; and this includes all that is beautiful and good, all that is noble and great and truthful. I that purifies and exalts and makes us better not strive to remember that which rouses into fury the dark passions of our nature. We should not wish to prolong the remnants and accessories of terrible war into the reign of rest and gentle peace, or keep up class between equals when the causes provoked such distinctions have ceased to exict. With the causes, let the effects cease. There must be forgetfulness of e past, and forgiveness among men and citizena, if we expect or wish for cordiality and restored harmony in the State and throughout the country. If we wish for the reign of a herhood, we must use the means to bring it about. We must divest ourselves of our animosities: we must "conquer our prein. pect to be forgiven? For those men who rere to ober the laws of the State and of the United States, who still persist in disturbing the peace of society and doing violence to the mmunity, we ask the sternest and promptest penalties, and so far as Kentucky is concorned, we trust that the Legislature will device imple and stringent measures to bring such State require it, no less than common justice and common decency, a regard for the ordinary humalities of life and civilization. But for hose citizens who were led away by the exments of the hour, who honestly thought were acting rightly-and we suppose this much will be granted to manywho observed all the rules of civilwarfare, who, when the armies of Confederacy surrendered, promptly returned to their allegiance as citimens of the United States, who have conducted themselves in a loyal and orderly manner since, and who intend henceforth to do nothing to forfeit the confidence which their conduct inspirestor such men, we say, there should be restoration of civil rights and the great mantle of charitableness, esteem, and obliviousness thrown wer the post, if we really desire what we have been contending for, viz: One country and one | com stiny, the Union of our fathers indivisible, the Constitution and liberty forever and ever. Our true course is, as it seems to us, to adopt

each other. Confidence begets confidence. We don't suppose that the craziest man in the cuntry fears another revolt, unless we outrage ustice and the commonest rights of man; and as Southern people have suffered enough to eatiefy, it would seem, devils incarnate. Those who talk of punishing the Southern people yet more, do not surely understand what they have already suffered, do not realize how terrible has been the baptism of fire and flood and poverty and death which the Southern people have passed through. If they erred, as they cer. ainly did, dreadfully have they atoned for their errors: and the most obdurate, it teems to us, may well cry, Enough! Let the hand of the

moble, just, and generous policy. It is the

only basis that will last, the only platform that

will defy scatheless the rude blasts of time and

right course is always the best one, the only

one that comports with the dignity and eafety

The Legislature of Kentucky has done a magand one which will redound, we cannot help thinking, to the harmony and prosperity of our would fain hope will be followed elsewhere. It is an exhibition of the right spirit. It is acting spon the principle that the war is ended and the L'nion savec; and that the latter was meant to that his Muse is a mosquito. be, as it should and may be, perpetual. Let us have Peace!

LAMARTINE OF THE RANFAGE.—Our telegraph column reports that the celebrated Lamartine supposed hitherto to have been a friend of pros and of liberty, has written an elaborate article for one of the French monthlies on the policy by which Maximilian was placed on a one in Mexico. The Imaginative poet, politicien, and philosopher says it was a "splendid -vast as the ocean." If the tele graph makes a true representation of the gist of that article, says the Cincinnati Times, Lamartime seems to have been masterly imprudent in openly declaring what was suspected in this country, that the object of France, with the nnivance of other European powers, was to ret a position in America from which the n urpation" of the United States might be "Europe had a right to take this position. France takes the initiation!"

lieves in usurpation direct, palpable, and flagrant, as a corrective of a possible conjectural neurpation by another power! Strange Another question is, whether Lamertine be

lieves in cowardly taking such a "position" and making such a nsurpation when the power that is chiefly interested is crippled by intestine war! Strange conception of what is manly and The last we heard of Lamartine, before this

report, he was engaged in spreading his blanc mange over his face instead of putting it into his mouth. His "splendid conception" about Maximil-

isn is a performance fully equal to his blanc

We guees the post and traveler is becoming crazy sure enough, or it may be that inasmuch as he has been "hard up" for sometime past as to the needful, Nap. has agreed to pay him liberally to write up the Max-Mexican fiasco. It will be in vain however. Lamartine has imagination and can describe a glorious Syrian beauty to perfection, but his is not the pen to write up bogus empires. It would take many thousand Lamartines all armed with their sharpest pens to protect Maximilian from the natives of Mexico and make them contented with a acion of Austrian despotism forced upon them by French bayonets fighting under the black

flag. "Splendid" indeed! Lamartine should make another tour to Syria and stay there if he has no more sense than to indulge in such twaddle.

Old Thaddens Stevens, of the House of Representatives, says he "doesn't know Ten-nessee." Then he should take to the study of geography. He will find Tennesse to be con-eiderable of a place. One end of it butts up against the Mississippi river-did Thaddeus ever hear of that stream? and was once the dwelling place of one Andrew Jackson, an old fellow who said that the "Federal Union must be pre-Tennesece is the home of Andrew Johnson—

does Stevens know him?-and if Tennessee ien't in the Union, neither is Andrew Johnson. and the Pennsylvania radical ought forthwith to pitch him out of the Presidential chair and put into it a citizen of the United States. How comes it that so virtuous and enlightened a patriot should have supported for the Vicelency a man from a foreign State, as Tennessee is if not in the Union and not known to the Legislative Department of the Government? Why does Stevens sit quiet and see a foreigner from a foreign State usurp the functions of the Presidency? If Thaddeus doesn't "know Ten-'he shouldn't "know" Andrew Johnson, for he is a citizen of Tennessee. What monstrosities the unsanctified radicals are ex-

The people of Minnesota have voted down megro suffrage by a majority of 2,500; Wisconsin ditto by a majority of 8,000; Connecticut ditto by a majority of 6,000; Colorado by a vote of ten to one. The only State which has sustained negro suffrage is lows. Hie away to Lowa, niggere!

THE SOUTHLEN PACIFIC RAILBOAD-IMPO ANT INFORMATION TO STOCKHOLDERS. -The following important circular has been issued to the stockholders in the Southern Pacific railroad by the President of the road. It will attract the attention of all who are interested in that great enterprise. At present the stockholders in the road can act as a corporation only through the Texas directors, in whose pos-

session the road now is. The road, franchises, and property were sold September, 1861. Under the reorganization after the sale of the road there is admitted now a stock interest of about \$550,000. The road and rolling stock are valued at \$1,000,000 There is a debt of \$150,000 due from the road to the State of Texas (first mortgage), and about \$50 000 floating debt. At present about eleven miles of road are needed to construct

the road to Shreveport. We are glad to observe that the interests of the Southern Pacific road are being introduced to the consideration of Congress. On Monday lsst, in the Senate, Mr. Brown, of Missouri, presented a bill to grant land for alding the con struction of the road through Arkansas and Misscuri. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Pscific Railroad, and we hope it will at an early date meet the approval of both branches of Congress. The following is the important circular of President Waskom:

Office 8 P. R R. Co. Marshall, Texas, Oct. 28, 1865. The Stockholders of the Southern Pacific R R. Co The condition of the country for the last five are has precinded the possibility of commu-nation between many of you and the office of a company. One event, however, transpired this company. One event, however, transpired at a sufficiently remote date to have come to your knowledge. It was the sale of the road, franchises, and property belonging to the corporation, on the 3d day of September, 1861, by the Sheriff of Harrison county, nuder executions obtained in 1859 and '60. By virtue of that sale the stock of all was lost, and the purchasem became the company and sole owners. that sale the stock of all was lost, and the purchasers became the company and sole owners of the road and chartered rights. 
Many months previous to the sale, a policy was adopted by the company (now sold ont) to meet lie liabilities. On the 25th day of November. 1858, at a meeting of the stockholders, held in Louisville, a loan of fifty cents on each share of five dollars of stock was called for, and at a subsequent meeting of stockholders. beld in the same city on tha 15th day of March, 1861, a loan, or accitional subscription of one dollar per share of five dollars, reduced stock, was called for.

for.

The stockholders failed to relieve the liabilities of the company, and prevent its saie A portion of them, however, who had promptly met these calls, desiring to maintain their interests, became the purchasers and owners of the enterprise. The present company was thus organized, and adopted the policy of the sold-out company, but reserved the right of rejecting all stock for which a valuable consideration had not been paid to the company. It is now required that all applications for recognition

The following rule established by the present stock:
"The capital stock of the company shall be divided into charse of one hundred dollars each, and each chare of stock shall be issued at each, and each share of stock enail be issued as its par value."

It will thus be seen that it will require twenty shares of the five per cent stock to cuttile the holder thereof to one share of stock of one hundred dollars in the present company.

Pres't of S. P. R. R. Co. MUTINY OF A NEGRO REGIMENT-DEATH OF THE COLONEL -It was rumored in the city last evening that the Sixth United States colored cavalry had mutinied at Helena, Ark, and killed their commending officer, Colonel Bowen to punishment, of which we hear so much, surely | As will be remembered, this regiment belongs to General Brisben's colored brigade, and was ablpped from this city about two weeks ago. We have every reason to believe the rumor well founded, and fear the particulars will prove still more revolting.

> DESCHARGED FROM PRIFION -In obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, the follow ing named persons have been released from confinement in the penitentiary at Frankfort G. W. Nelson, 49th Indiana volunteers; John Masn, 77th company Veteran Reserve Corps; R. S. Cox, citizen; Mal. Reed, 123d U. S. colored infantry; R. Patterson, 5th U. S. colored infantry; J. S. Case, 17th Indiana Hugh Shaw, 5th Indiana volunteers.

The editor of the West Virginia Sentine ublishes a piece of his own "poetry," as he calls it. He says that the Muse sometimes gete to "buzzing" about his ears. 'Tis very eviden

A paper says that General Butler tool ossession of the door-plate of Mr. Yeadon. formerly editor of the Charleston Courier. Why does nobody affirm that he stole pincushione?

A lady in New York need kerosene in her stove to buil her water. She is now in heaven. St. Louis Democrat. Then there must be a great many fools there. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. FEANEFORT, Dec. 18, 1965, SENATE, met at ten o'clock and was opened with

he usual prayer.

Mr. Grainger asked leave to record his vote for the same, was as follows:

The Allan, Botte, Bruner, Chandler, C'even, Allan, Botte, Bruner, Chandler, C'even, Dudey, Garriett, Gorliarricon, Helm, Wm. Johnson, John Ckenzle, Riffe, Etone, Swigert, G. 1.

and Wright—28. To rettington, and Wright—19.

Nays—Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiler, Cook, egglin, Grainger, O. P. Johneon, Litly, J. D. Landrum, lorrow, Frail, and Wm. J. Westhington—18.

Seme—A bill to amend Soc. 9, Chap 42, of the Revised tatutes, title "Hunband and W fe," requiring an oath can ministery of the Coopel before they are permitted perform the marriage ceremony. The vote on this me was as follows: follows:

m. Atlan Botts, Bruner, Chandler, C'evo", Coffe, Cosby, Dudler, Garriott, Goria
munoud, Harrison, Helm, Wm Johnson
ckenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert C. T. Worth
J. Worthington, and Goo, Wright—24,
ms. Bikes, Bonton Black, Cardwell, Chiler
a, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, Laudrum Morros

and Prail—12.

Mr. Bruner, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, proposed a substitute, which was adopted. (Repeals the original act, and article 9 of an act to revise, amend, and reduce into one the Common School Laws of Koatneky, approved Jan. 8th 1964; Passed.

Mr. Gorin—Judicary—A bill concerning turnpike

htr. Gortn—Judiciary—A bill concerning turnpike and plank roade. Parsect on execution or attachment about plank roade. Parsect on execution or attachment a homestead. (Amended see as to secure one thousand collars, or less, to defendant in case of sale of real state.) Recommitted.

Mr. Bruuner, from the Committee on Revused Statutes, to amend 48th section, 4th chapter, Code of Practice. Amended and passes, and such situation of the Civil Code, still to amend 4th chapter, Code of Section 670 of the Civil Code, still by Mr. Manned. of the Civil Code. title "Evidence." Passed.

Mr. Cochran, from the same. a bill to repeal an act
amending section 6% of the Civil Code of Practice,
(The amendment requires security for costs in ante
brought by persons who come within the Confederate
lines 30 days. Passed,
Bame—A bill to amend chapter 4, art. 1, of the Civil
Code, title, "Attorneys." [Allowing a lien on any account. note, or other chosen in action, which he may
collect.] Passed,

HOUSE.

collect.] Parced.

Mr. Young effored the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz.;

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentiscky, 1. That this General Assembly between the control of the Commonwealth of Kentiscky, 1. That this General Assemble beautiful. monacealth of Kentucky, 1. That this General Assembly beartily approve the action of the last General Assembly is rejecting the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and believe that vote be a finality.

2. Resolved That as this proposed amendment has once been setted upon by a previous General Assembly, it is the opinion of this General Assembly, it is the opinion of this General Assembly that it has no right or authority to consider or vote apon this measure unless it chall be again passed and proposed by Congree.

Mr. Bell offered the following resolution, which we adoptice, viz: Resolved. That hereafter when the usual number of any bill, resolution, or other document shall be ordered to be printed by this lituue for the use of the General Assembly the Public Printer shall print 300 copies in-

recad of 150.

Mr. McDowell—Revised Statutes—To repeal an act tent tiled "An act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizene of Kestucky and others in this State." Passed.

Mr. Thomas Corporations—To incorporate the Kestucky Mutani Li's Insurance Company. Passed.
Houre belief on mend 15th article of the 37th chapter of the Revised Statutes, title "Courts." Said bill reads as follows. viv. Sec. 1, Be il enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty be Circuit Judge or Chanceller holding Sec. 1. Be il emecked, dec. That it shall be the duty the Gircuit Judge or Chancellor holding any cour when an action in equity or ordinary is reached on the docket of the court by a call of the docket, in which it Judge or Chancellor will not or cannot properly preside to give place immediately to a special judge for the tria of such action, so that said action may be tried or other wise disposed of in it is turn on the docket. Provided That if there showing he a failure to obtain a spec al judg in the mode now presentled by law, the case shall dan continued under how presentled by law, the case shall can continued under the provided by law, the case shall can continued under the conditions, and in the mode now presentled by law, the case shall, for the susses, upon the conditions, and in the mode now privided by law in cases of change of venue or derived the provisions of the foregoing section shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. Any Judge or Chancellor failing to comp, with the provisions of the foregoing section shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of a special or substitutelyings to have the orders of court made while be presence of the members of the member

large to nave use others at containing white he yellow, read over in the presence of the members of t ar in attendance, and corrected, if necessary; and right the terms of the presence of the containing the state of the containing the state of the containing th Mr. Bell moved to amend the bill by adding to the Mr. Bush moved to amend the bill by adding to the moved to amend action incitation the following: "And upon indication in the following that the discretion of the following the

second section the following: "And upon indictment and conviction thereof shall be fined at the discretion of a jury." Adopted. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Thomas moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill increasing the salary of Judges.

Mr. Bush moved to lay that motion on the table. Rejected, Yeas, St. naya, 86.

The motion to reconsider was then placed in the order of the car.

The House thou took up the bill to repeal an act on titled "An act to amend section 9, chapter 47, Evrica Burband and Wife, approved Aurent 31 1803." [The bill repealed is the law requiring minister and other persons to take an oath before solemuizing marriage.] Passed, "Lea, 62: ne, s, 53.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY. STRACT OF GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT-THE LAST DAYS OF THE REBYL-LION THE OPERALIONS AGAINST RICHMOND ATLANTA, AND IN THE VALLEY

General Grant's report of the army opera tions while under his command as L'eutenant-General fills forty-four closely-printed pages in psmphlet. The document opens with GEN. GRANT'S IDEA OF FIGHTING.

From an early period in the rebellion I be sme impressed with the idea that active an entire one out the copys that out to be brought into the field, regardless of the eason and weather, were necessary to a speed centificus operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of the season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. The resources of the enemy and his numerical strength were far inferior to ours, but as an offset to this we had a vast territory, with a population hostile to the Government, to garrison, and long lines of river and railroad communications to protect, to enable us to sapply the operating armies. "The armies in the East and West acted independently, and without concert, like a balky team, no two ever pulling together, enabling the enemy to use this great advantage on his laterior lines of communication for transporting troops from east to west, re-suffricing the army when most vigorously pressed, and to furlough large numbers during seasons of inactivity on our part, to go to their homes and do the work of producing for the support of their armies. It was a question whether our numerical strength and resources were not more than alanced by these advantages and the enemy's experior position.

From the first I was firmly of the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power both North and South, until the military power of the rebillion was entirely broken. I therefore de'emined to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary expelles for carrying on resistance; eccordly, to hammer continuously against the armed forces of the enemy and his resources, until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the local section of our common country to the Constitution and laws of the land,
"These views have been kept constantly in miled, and orders given and campalgue made to

aind, and orders given and campaigns made to arry them out. Whether they might have been ettered in conception and execution is for the done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and in what I considered to be for the best in-

The report proceeds to state the condition of The report proceeds to state the condition of stairs, with the position and relative strength of the Federal and rebel armies. The armies of Lee and Johnston, with the territory defended by them respectively, are stated to have been the main objective points of the campaign.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864. The general instructions to his subordinate he general instructions to his subordinate mmanders are next given:

"General Sherman was instructed to move sinst Johnston's army, to break it up, and into the interior of the enemy's country as as he could, indicting all possible damage on their war resources. If the enemy in his mit showed signs of joining Lee, to follow any to the full extent of his ability, while I wild never the concentration of Lee upon mid never the concentration of Lee upon im up to the full extent of his ability, while I onld prevent the concentration of Lee upon in, if it was in the power of the Army of the otemac to do so. More specific instructions ere not given, for the reason that I had taiked ere with General Sherman the plans of the impaign, and was satisfied that he understood of would execute them to the fullest extent possible." The instructions to General Banks are sub-

stantially as stated by that officer in his official report. eral Meade was instructed that Lee's army would be his objective point; that wherever see wout he was to go also. Butler was di-ected to concentrate not less than 20,000 efrected to concentrate not less than 20,000 effective men to operate on the south hank of the James, having Richmond for his objective. Generals Gilmore and W. F. Smith were ordered to report to him, and he was directed to occupy (ity Point with as much force as possible, and fortify there, to await further Instructions. The letter concludes: "The fact that has already been stated, that is, that Richmond is your objective point, and that there is to be co operation between your force and the army of the Potomac, must be your guide. This indicates the necessity of your holding close to the south bank of the James river, as you advance. Then, should

James river, as you advance. Then, should the enemy be forced into his intrenchments in ond, the Army of the Potomac would foi low, and, by means of transports, the two armies would become a unit."

General Meade was left, as far as possible, in command of the Army of the Potomac, General Grant's instructions to that army being all through him, and general in their nature. His conduct is declared to have been always satis-

The report proceeds to narrate the movements of the Armies of the Potomac and the James, giving general and brief descriptions of the progress from the Wilderness to Cold Hurbor.

the progress from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor.

"After the battle of the Wilderness," says the General, "it was evident that the enemy deemed it of the first importance to rnn no risks with the army he then had. He acted steadily on the defensive behind breastworks or fully on the offensive immediately in front of them, and when, In case of repulse, he would easily retire behind them. Without a greater eacrifice of life than I was willing to make all could not be see emplished that I had designed north of Richmond. I therefore det-rained to continue to hold substantially the ground we then occupied, taking advantage of any favorable circumstances that might present themselves, until the cavalry could be sent to Charlotteeville to effectually break up the railir ad communication between Richmond and the lotteeville to effectually break up the rallmad communication between Richmond and the Shenardoah Valley and Lynchburg; and, when the cavalry got well off, to move the army to the sonth side of the James river, by the enemy's fiank, where I felt I could cut off all his sources of supply except by the canal."

How this was effected is next explained, the operations of Sigel (who was relieved at Gen Grant's request) and of Hunter, in the Valley, are alluded to, and the narrative brought down to the

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG. Operations in front of this place are detailed t some length, but no material facts, so far as reobserve, are added to our history of that ampaign. Of the unfortunate explosion of the

we observe, are added to our history of that compaign. Of the unfortunate explosion of the mire, the report says:

'On the morning of the 30th of July, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the mine was aprung, blowing up a battery and most of a regiment, and the advance of the assaulting column, formed of the 9th corps, immediately took possession of the crater made by the explosion and the line ter some distance to the right and left of it, and a cetached line in front of it, but for some cause failed to advance promply to the ridge leyond. Had they done this, I have every reason to believe that Petersburg would have failen. Other troops were immediately pushed forward, but the time consumed in getting them up enabled the enemy to rally from his supprise, which had been complete, and get forces to this point for its defense. The captured line thus held being untenable, and of no advantage to us, the troops were withdrawn, but not without heavy loss. Thus terminated in a disaster what promised to be the most successful exercise exercise exercise the composite. a disaster what promise 1 to be the most suc-essful assault of the campaign."

THE BEBEL ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON. THE REFEL ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

An account of the rebel Invasion of Maryland, under Early, and the subsequent advance upon Washington, Is next given. Sheridan was ordered to take command, of the lorce: operating against Early, with orders to seize forage, provisions, and stores necessary for the use of his army in the Shenandoah Valley, and to consume or cestroy such as could not be used, but to spare the houses of the people. An account of Sheridan's operations in the Valley, highly complimentary to that officer, is then given. Of Sheridan, Grant save;

'Fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did of Gen Sheridan's feelings as to what would be the proba-

without knowing more than I did of Gen Sher-idan's feelings as to what would be the prob-ble result. I left City Point on the 15th of Sep-tember, to wisit him at his headquarters, to de-cide after conference with him what should be done. I met him at Charleston, he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and ex-pressed such confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction neces-sary 'igo m." For the convenience of forcers y 'go m." For the convenience of frage, e trams for supplying the army were kept a er er's Ferry. I asked him if he could ge this teams and supplies in time to make at ack on the ensuing Tuesday morning, hi ac; and I may here add that the result wa uch that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giving him

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST, SOUTH, AND SOUTH WEST.

Interesting accounts are given of Gen. Sherman's operations against Atlauts, of Gen. Sturis's nuioriunate Gnutown expedition, which had, however, the effect of keeplug Forrest out of Middle Tenuesee, of Sherman's march from Atlauts to Savansh, o' Hood's brief but bloody campaign in Tennessee, and of the two assaults on Fort Fisher. How Schofield's army was transfered to North Carolina, and Sherman's march to Goldeboro, each important moves in the great strategic game of war the Lieutensun. Seneral was then playing, are fully described this brings the parative down to the prepara

THE COUP DE ORACE OF THE REBELLION. THE COUP DE ORACE OF THE REPELLION.

On the 24th of March, 1865, instructions were givenful Generals Meade. Ord, and Shridan for the operations which led to the capture of Richmond, which were in eubstance that General Sheridan should move on the 29th, with all the cavairy and one division of infantry, against the Southside and Danville railroads, the whole army following to the left for the double parpose of turning the enemy out of his defenses in front of Petersburg, and of supporting General Sheridan in his attack on the railroad. The instructions conclude as follows: actions conclude as follows:

"The enemy may, as an only chance, strip is lines to the merest skeleton, in the hope of dvantage not being taken of it, whilst they are everything against the moving column, and return. It cannot be impressed too strong y upon commanders of troope left in the trenches not to allow this to occur without taking advantage of it. The very fact of the nemy coming out to attack, if he does no, may be recarded as almost conclusive evidences. regarded as aimost conclusive evidence cha weakening of his lues. I would have articularly enjoined upon corps commande not attacted are not to wait for orders from the

commanding officer of the army to which the belong, but that they will move promptly, and inform the commander of their action. I would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner, I would urge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, "Lientenant-General."

enemy. (8lgned)

U. S. GRANT,

"Llentenant-General."

The evemy's disastrens attack on Fort Steadman took place on the 25th. The altuation was then as follows:

"General Sheiman, having got his troops all quietly in camp about Goldsboro, and his preparations for furnishing supplies to them perfected, visited me at City Point on the 27th of March, and stated that he would be ready to move, as he had previously written me, by the 10th of April, fully equipped and rationed for twenty days, if it should become necessary to bring his command to bear against Lee's army, in co-operation with our forces in front of Richmond and Petersburg. General Sherman proposed in this move, to threaten Raleigh, and then, by turning suddenly to the right, reach the Ranoke at Gaston or thereabouts, whence he could move on to the Richmond and Danville railroad, stilking it in the vicinity of Burkesville, or join the armics operating against Richmond, as might be deemed best. This plan he was directed to carry into execution, if he received no further direction in the meantime. I explained to him the movement I had ordered to commence on the 20th of March. That if it should not prove as entirely snecessfal as I had heped, I would ent the cavalry loose to destroy the Dayville and Southside railroads. heped, I would cut the cavalry loose to destroy the Dayville and Southside railroads, the deprive the enemy of further empiles, iso

Johnston's armies.
"I had spent days of anxiety lest each morn. ng should bring the report that the enemy etreated the night before. I was firmly retreated the night before. It was firmly convinced that Sherman's crossing the Roancke would be the signal for Lee to leave. With Johnson and him combined, a long, tedlous, and expensive esmpalga, consuming most of the summer, might become necessary. By moving out I would put the army in hetter condition for pursuit, and would at least by the destruction of the Danville road, retard the concentration of the two armiles of Lee and Johnston, and came the enemy to abandon much material that he might otherwise save. I therefore determined not to delay the movement orcered."

Cered."

On the 29th Grant lustructed Sheridan to abandon the movement on the railroad, to rush round on Lee's left, Grant saying, "I new it like ending this matter, if it is possible to the before going back." This movement dan's culminated in the battle of Five Fortm. a detailed description of which is given, and the breaking of the rebel lines in front of Fiverenge. org.
Of the battle at Five Forks, General Grant

'General Sheridan displayed great generaland to tell the story of superior forces encoun red, deployed his cavalry on foot, leaving only non enough mounted to take charge of the corses. By this means he delayed the enemy's dvance until our own infantry got up, when he rove him back to Five Forks, assaulted, and arried his strongly fortified position, capturing Il his artillery and between 5,000 and 6,000 risoners. Generals Ord, Wright, and Parke, cosnwhile, had made examinations in their snwhile, had made examinations in their nt with a view to a general assault. The two stier reported favorably. A bombardment was coordingly commenced on the night of the 1st if April, and kept up until 4 o'clock in the morn-ng of the 2d, when the assault was begun on hearthcle line."

ing of the 2d, when the assault was begun on the whole line."

At the same time operations were going on in front of Petersburg by Generals Wright and Ord, resulting in the capture of "two strong, inclosed works, the most salient south of Petersburg;" and, on the sight of April 2d, the enemy cracuated Petersburg and Richmoud, and retreated toward Dauville. General Sheridan pushed on in pursuit in the morning. When Lee's army had reached Amelia Court-house, General Graut dispatched to Sherman, dated the 5th, directing him, if possible to do so, to push on from where he was, and "let us see if we cannot finish the job with Lee and Johnston's armles." "Rebel armies." he says, "are now the only strategic points to strike at." THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The correspondence and the surrender of General Lee ne next detailed, precisely as has been already given to the world. Of Sherman's operations against Johnston, he says:

'On the receipt of my letter of the 5th, Gen. Sherman moved directly against Joe Johnston, who retreated rapidly on and through Raieigh, which place General Sherman occupied on the morning of the 13th. The day preceding news of the surrender of General Lee reached him at Smithfield.

mithfield.

"On the 14th a correspondence was opened etween General Sherman and General Johnton, which resulted on the 18th in an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, and a nemorandum or basis for peace subject to the approval of the President. This agreement was isapproved by the President on the 21st, which isapproval, together with your instructions. proval, together with your instructions, ommunicated to General Sherman by me person on the morning of the 24th, at Raleigh, I. C., in obedience to your orders. Notice was t once given by him to General Johnston for he termination of the truce that had been en-ered into. On the 25th another meeting hestantially the same terms as were given to Gen The expedition of Gen. Sherman, the surren der of Mobile, the expedition of Gen. Wilson the capture of Jeff. Davis, and the su render of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith are also referre

CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT. The report concludes as follows: The report concludes as follows:
"There have been severe combats, raids, expeditions, and movements to defeat the designs
and purposes of the enemy, most of them redecting great credit on our arms, and which
contributed greatly to our final triumph, that I we not mentioned. Many of these will be und clearly set forth in the reports herewith nund clearly set forth in the reports herewith dumitted; some in the telegrams and brief disatches annonncing them, and others, I regret oray, have not as yet been officially reported. "For Information touching our Indian diffinities, I would respectfully refer to the reports of the commanders of the departmens in which hey have occurred. "It has been my fortune to see the armies of

"It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the West and the East fight battles, and, fom what I have seen, I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it was possible for men to do in battle they have done. The Western armies commenced their battles in the Miselssippi Valtev, and received the final surrender of the remnant of the principal army opposed to them in North Carolina. The armies of the East commenced their hattles on the river from which the Army of the Potomac derived its name, and received the final surrender of their old autagonist at Appomattor Court house, Va. The splendid achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies (of which we have unfortunately experienced too much), and the cause of crimination and recrimination that might have followed had either section failed in its duty. All have a proud record, and all sections and u its duty. All have a proud record, and all ections can well congratulate themselves and ach other for having done their full share in storing the supremscy of law over every fort f territory belonging to the United States. Let them hope for perpetual peace and har-mony with that enemy, whose manhood however mistaken the cause, drew forth such her-culean deeds of valor."

HON. A. H. GARLAND AGAINST THE TEST OATH.—A motion has been filed in the United States Supreme Court by the Hon. A. H. Gar. and, of Arkansas, to be permitted to practice the court without taking the oath, as precribed by acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, and anuary 24, 1865. The petitioner sets forth a sidon, in due form, granted by the President o him on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1865 and ontends: First, that the act of Congress precribing this oath is unconstitutional upon its er; recond, that as far as it affects his status this court, it is palpahiv in violation of the oustitution; third, that If it be not unconstituonal, the pardon of the President restores him o his rights as nn attorney of this court, not withstanding the oath; and fourth, that as the nited States, through Congress, has collected evenue of him for the privilege of being a wyer, his right to practice in the courts o Le United States follows, at least, so far as any betacle thrown in the way by the oath are Mr. Garland argues that the acts of Congres

eferred to are obnoxious to the objection; that the law is retrospective in its operation and ffect. It stamps certain acts and deeds with a haracter totally different from that which they were when committed, and by new principles. ntroduced by its own terms, seeks to settle ights existing at the time of its passage.

Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, is out la defense of his conduct in defeating the rebel neral Joe Johnston, when a candidate for the residency of the Danville railroad, and says It was not on account of ili-will to him, but beause it is the best policy at present to have a asu as President who can meet from the Fed. ral Government the Piedmont link of forty piles, built by the Southern Confederacy, that as seized by the Union army, and he had to go Washington to get it released; that he feared Johnston might not be as good a man to get a erfect title as Mr. Buford. In the case of the irginia Central, he caused the vote of the State so to defeat Col. Fontaine, a dved-in-the-wool bel, and elected the rebel Gen. Wickham, He lead for the latter that, in the late war, he gave imself to her defense with valor: a recollecion that he is a gentleman of high social posi on and elevated character: and that he has hown great energy in all civil and military

tust restore the South to prosperity. Therefore et the utmost energy be bent to the accomplish-

fault which was only atoned for, but not removed, by his subsequent success A Wo ears before the

But it is in reference to Ben. Butier, the hero

late stru different portions of uned the conand outspoken. The quiet way in which this ending vitable consi-Individual is put throughh a course of lam' quences an a later follow the pooning is peculiarly refreshing. General fierce st . p o nestion. Our Grant shows that Butler was incapable of obey great me Y rt :nden, etc —in what prop 1 t y ht their counthat when he was directed to move upon Richtry men to and in the ntentions, and now glo to a point where he supposed he had Beanreploody fi www.would be realized if the distribution continued to be by firebrand sectionalists. From their Lotes of Wart f vomen in their lotage trying to a gun men from their pro-The adjurations of th true friends of the country—the great me eloquent—were un-beeded. The war of west went on. The flerce personal presence. The General can only acchallenge and the flerjefort were kept up. he was anxious to witness the explosion of the The clouds all round ur devoted horizon, grew darker and moreominous. The bit- he was at Beaufort; the rebels only learning of erness of gall was infust into public discus-Its intended effect from the Northern papers ous, whether of the pris or of the forum. Gen. Grant's conclusion is, that Butler could Hatred was cultivated and Fetish. Each side have taken Fort Fisher precisely as Terry did, represented the other in to blackest and most licus colors. Misreprestation, either from issued to the two Generals were substantially ignorance or design—and keas frequently both the same, and they had the same force. There became the rule, and fabess of representing ppcuents the exception. Madness became of Butier's military qualities while Grant con-

ore inssne. Who but crty men could keep rem seeing a harvest of bled and woe from Occasonally, throughout the report, there i the sowing of such seed? He the fools rushed a vein of quiet sarcasm that is pecullarly origin where angels could but pase and weep! nal. Thus, for instance, the General says that But what we wish to inquis is, whether the the Macon speech of Jeff Davis put us in posstory of that period is to e lost upon the session of information that decided certain ovements previously in doubt-another proof live a repetition of tempest and a rties to re-enact s, and scatter

in the work . . 2 of power, and We charitably sup. ot rey are so. Let us take the advice of the great poet, and "beware of the en'rance to a quarrel," and such a quarrel as there are indications of. It is the African still whom contending factionists seem determined to make the Iliad of our woes, the sconrge of our civilization, the occasion rather than the cause of endless acrimony, and disturber of

our peace. The African is free, but there is no cessation of the strife. The hasis of the quarrel has only been changed. The malcoutents are as restless s ever; and the next war is, which Heaven orefend, a war of races! We are no alarmists, but there useds 10 prophet's eye to discover in what direction the weird forms and shadows will iake if the weger of battle be thrown down and accepted, if he slander, the deception, and the defiance begin and prevail as of old. There needs no divination to perceive whither the rout and the rattle and the gurgle tend, and what the finale shall be.

F . 5, 1865.

riety and principles.

country; whether we

the combst, a more blacker deluge? Are sim

tragedies dark and reo. blasting mildews over

The South is tie weaker party, and in another ectlonalistic resconter must unquestionably go under. That is what is necessary for the South to comprehend. Upon her and her peo ignorance, the inprudence, the conceit, the want of ragacity, or the machinations of any number of her politician, a struggle of races shall be precipitaled aporher soil. Such a consummation ould be the mot diastrous and awful that the magination can possibly conceive of. There is no necessity for t, and it can be avoided. prorided the problem be distinctly and early comprehended, and a wise and masterly statesmanship shall guide the councils and sway the ndgments of the Sonthern people. If the mestion be destised and sneered at as npworthy of notice, wee betide the unfortunate South!

We utter the word of precaution, and we do it in the spirit of the truest friendship for the Southern people The old hatred of the South, the offspring of the old agitation, still lives in some minds, and it has its representatives in the national corneils and in some Northern Presees. This spirit clothes Itself in the shinng garh of liberty, and is therefore dangerous. The South cannot despise it and cannot afferd to defy it. The only way for her to o it is by a course of frank and enightened dealing with the freed people. The way for her to strengthen and make it omnipo-

tent is a contrary course.

Let us illustrate: The Mississippi Legislature be other day passed an act, and we believe it has become a law, prohibiting freedmen from casing or purchasing lands in the State. With that act as a campaign document, the party of entire negro equality in the North could prohaly carry a dozen States, not because the voters favor negro equality, but to recent what they would consider an nujnet act and a spirit nn-

friendly to freedom.

We of course shall be told in reply that the people of the North have nothing to do with he Mississippi Legislature, or with those of any other Sonthern State. But you can't prevent them from being infinenced by the doings of uch Legislatures. They will vote as they please, and under such stimuli they will vote the extreme ticket.

We read a few days since in a Southern paper bitter denunclation of the "Yankees." which of course, will be republished by the extreme organs in the North as specimens of Southern celings toward the North and the Government and read with gusto and pleasure by the suporters of the radical leaders.

Don't the writers of such articles in Southern apers know that the Yaukees aforesaid are in he majority? Don't they know that they have more power, more influence, more money, more learning, and sharper pens than the writers and heir sympathizers of such strictures? Don't the Scuthern haters of Yankees know that their curses will be certain to come home to roost? The next Presidential election will soon be you us, and another one will follow hy and bye. The weaker and vangulshed party and ction should recollect that an extreme-policy candidate might by some possibility be success

nl. Reliance upon a few secession sympathizers in the North will be utterly base Such persons merely mislead the 8 outh, and do refore mischief and only mischlef. The best and only real friends of the South are they that finement, until the next day, when they were discharged, without any charge being preferred unpalatable it may be. Violence of language in Southern papers only recoils npou the Southern people, and gives power to the worst class of enemies in the North and elsewhere, and any oppressive measures in reference to the freedmen have the same effects. Again we distribute the next day, when they were discharged, without any charge being preferred as preferred. tirctly ntter the words of warning, and we point o late scenes in Jamalca as the terrible results of seeking to prolong a warfare of sectional passions.

GENERAL GEANT'S REPORT. General Grant's report is a masterly document, tays the Albany vening Journal, and will do much to enhance the fame of Ita author. Without the least bompastic pretense or flourish, and with no attempt at ornamentation, he relates in a concise and graphic manner all the events that followed

marked Important feature of the report is its marked Important. Thus, he takes pains to say that General Meade, because he was serving in the presence of a superior officer, lost a great portion of that popular credit which was his due and which he would otherwise have eujoyed—as the movement of the Potomac Army were all made thraigh him, and he proved himself emphatically, the right man in the right place. To General Sheridan he awarda the credit of preventing the designs of the rebels upon Washington and Baltimore, by movements up the Shenandoah Valley, and thus enabling the army in immediate contact with Lee to proceed in its work. General Sherman receives from him nothing but praise for his splendid strategy; the subject of his convention with Johnston is alluded to in a manner which shows a most careful desire to avoid wounding his eensibilities, and to give him all credit for the grand result accomplished. At the same time, General Grant does not hesitate to bestow censure when he thinks it deserved. He pronounces the movements of Sigel, in Western Virginia, entirely unsatisfactory; considers Hunter's subsequent campaign, though no doubt prompted by the highest patriotism, and by a deelire to obey orders, as revealing lack of judgment; declares that the freedom with which Price was allowed by Rosecrans to roam over Missori shows how a superier force may be so employed as to give no advantage, and criticless. Thomas for his selowness in attacking Hood—a

Thomas for his slowness in attacking Hood-a Covengron, Kr., December 7, 1865.

of Fort Fisher flasco, the General is most direct ing an order, or of comprehending a situation; mond directly, he satisfied himself with going gard in check, when the fact was Beauregard and Lee had him shut up, as If corked in a bottle: when an opportunity was given him to redeem this binnder he thought he had made a great achievement lu occupying a point which a regiment could hold against a division; that his ert rice at Fort Fisher was conducted in violation of orders, which did not contemplate his count for his going down upon the theory that powder-hoat-which, after all, took place while had he co-operated with the navy. The orders will hardly be much opportunity for an exercise

ments previously in uc.

And speak

g of the operations of Hood after assuming summand in Georgia, he concludes that they sere all intended to ben t our cause; declarate that if he had conclude both armies he which that of the to-best tenned to be acting.

The General pays t very right compliment to the Potomac army. Having had the fortune to the Potomac army. Having had the fortune to the ldea of revolt and murder as redress for evils real or fancied, and a chronic habitude of thought had been to some extent established in their minds in reference to the subject.

The Harding Vera Cruz correspondent states that over 2 000 French troops had been landed at Vera Cruz correspondent states that over 2 000 French troops had been landed at Vera Cruz correspondent states that over 2 000 French troops had been landed at Vera Cruz correspondent states. Law

It was the theory of General Grant that our true policy required a concentration of forcesa hammering away at particular objective points, which were of vital importance to the rebellion. Thus his report shows, that, from the mement he took command, the movements of cur armies tended toward a center-Shermar. Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, all fighting in the direction of Richmond and for the vanquishment of Lec's army, which was the great aim constantly in view. The best argument in support of this theory is the fact that it has ecceded. General Grant may answer those strategists who differ with him as Napoleon replied to his critics from the French Convention who followed him to Italy-"Behold, what I have done!"

Ger. Grant's report will be quoted hereafte as a model narrative of military achievement. He tells the story of his deeds in a manner peculiarly his own, but with a force and vigor which leave the reader satisfied that his snccerres were not the results of mere accidental or fortuitous circumstances, but the attainments of a man who preceeded from point to point with the clearest logic and the most systematic philosophy. We observe that the Lower House of the

Legislature has voted down, by a majority of one, the act to increase the salaries of our indoes. This was a great mistake and we do hope the pending motion to reconsider their action will succeed. It certainly needs no argument to prove the total inadequacy of the salaries now given these officers. If the matter could be left to the people "adequate" salaries would be paid. We cannot believe the Legis lature will hesitate to pass the bill reported by the committee. At any rate we earnestly urge them to do so. The Mississippi Legislature has very fool-

ishly passed a law prohibiting freedmen from iensing or purchasing real estate, whereupon the Secretary of War, says the Jackson Clarion, has taken measures for the pretection of any freedmen who may be arrested for a violation of it. The Clarion considers the law a violation of the amended constitution, which makes it obligatory npon the Legislature to protect the persons and property of the freed people. A GUERRILLA HUNO .- LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10 .-

The one armed guerrilla, Berry, captured yesterday, near Bloomfield, was hanged here to-So readeth a disputch to the Philadelphia Press. But one-armed Berry has not shuffled off his mortal coil yet. Strange inconsistency. How is lt, Mr. Telegrapher? All "in your

mind'e eye," we enppose. Two negro women appeared in a Memphis contracently, claiming the same child, to which each declared she had given birth. Rather a knotty question for a justice to decide. David had a similar "knotty question" pre-

ented to him, and he cut the knot in a jiffy. Somebody, who did not know very well what be was talking about, once asked, "What's in a name?"—Christian Times. Shakespeare knew pretty well what he was talking about, but do you know who you are

A KENTUCKY REPRESENTATIVE REFUSES TO ARE HIS SEAT BECAUSE THE ELECTION WAS MADE UNFAIR BY MILITARY INTERFERENCE -The following address appeared in the Cincinati Commercial of Saturday: o the Citizens of Kenton County, Kentucky.

To the Citizens of Kenton County, Kentucky:
It is due to you, as well as to myself, that I should make known my resons for declining to accept my aupposed election to a seat in the present State Legislature. They are these:
On the day of the election bodies of armed soldiers were placed before and around each voting place in the county, and there remained throughout the entire day. Early in the day, numbers of citizens, while approaching the poils in an orderly and peaceable manner, for the purpose of tendering their votes, were arrested by the soldiers and marched away, under cuard, to a prison, and there held in close confinement, until the next day, when they were discharged, without any charge being preferred

above.

At one of the voting places in the county two of the officers who had been legally appointed by the county court to conduct the election were, while in the discharge of their duiss, arrested by the soldiery and carried to prison, or rested by the soldiery and carried to prison, of put upon parole to report to a Colonel in the city of Covington on the next day. It does not appear that these persons were disturbing the peace, or doing or threa ening to do any illegal or unauthorized act, or that their arrest was ordered by the officers conducting the election. They were not allowed to vote, or to approach the rolls or to be heard by the indress of the he polls, or to be heard by the judges of th his assumption of the Lieutenant-Generalship down to the close of the war with Lee's surrender.

An important feature of the report is its marked impartiality. Thus, he takes pains to marked impartiality. Thus, he takes pains to that they would avoid the polls.

I cannot lead my save that feature of the reports in the controlled the soldiery, was to that they would avoid the polls.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16 1865

THE LESSON FROM JAMAICA.—The Boston Post draws the following picture of the late insurrection and its suppression in Jamaica:

The sudden suppression of the Jamaica insurrection was attended with almost as many horrors as were crowded into the bloody and brutal attempt to make it successful. Eight miles of dead bodies of rebels; a thousand bodies hanged and hunging? The mind revolts at the picture, and refuses to believe that a radden freazy can so barbarize a community. The atrocrousness of the rising of the blacks we have had already; now come the sickening details of the reaction. An eye-witness write that "there is one continuis from other whole spectacle, the oscillations of the earth for a time threatened the living population with an indiscriminate enguling. Horrors on horror'e head?

Our Southern States and our Northern States our Southern States to easily about six thousand and some odd square miles, or about one sixth the size of Kentucky. What would be the horrors of a war of races extending over an area so vast as our Southern States between eight or ten mile.

The Heraid's Washington special says: Gent Grant has issued an order dbecharging all civiliants except clerks from the armor. The Thres's Washington special says: Some Creating on the sace of Montana Territory, asyling that the product of the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold and silver mines of that territory for the gold for the following the first for all

war of races extending over an area so vast as ir Southern States between eight or ten milour Southern States between eight or ten milions of blocks!

There have been revolts of the blacks and mulators of Jamaica sgainst the whitesand the laws before. As long ago as 1700 there was a formidable incurrection of the slaves which was a formidable incurrection of the alayes which was a fo

enppressed and punished with g eat severity.

There was another outbreak in 1705 chiade tusiness transacted previous to Johnston's sur There was suother outbreak in 1795, chiefly nmong the mniattoes or maroons as they were ermed. These outbursts or insurrections were

It is especially necessary that such a kabit of thinking and feeling among the freed people of onr Southern States should be presented, for it is much easier to prevent than to remedy evils of whatever nature. The negroes are amy us, and most of them must and will remain among us during many years at least, and they must remain free. These are the two great facts which lie at the basis of any consideration of the subject. Now, it is for the interest of both of the races that there should be peace and a good understanding between them. This seems to be so evident as to make any argument in support of it unnecessary. Peace and prosperity will promote the welfare of the whites and blacks, while bickerings and sullenness and ontbreaks will curse both races with innumerable, almost intolerable woes, moral and material, and if they once bogin, when and where will they end?

Harper's Weekly, which is extremely ultra on the subject of the freed people, in alluding to the late frightful proceedings in Jamaica, says that the reciprocity treats in trade,

the late frightful proceedings in Jamaica, says that "the negroes of Jamaica have not only been petted, but they have been allowed political franchise. They have been made the dupes of faratics and would-be revolutionists, who have persuaded them that their violent uprising would result in their obtaining possession of the entire property of the island." The uprising was not owing to slavery, for they were all free. It was not attributable to the want of the franchise, for they possessed it. Will those people who seem to think that the franchise bestowed upon negroes will be a panaces for all their wants tell us how it happens that the franchise didn't do anything for the freed people of Jamaica? They have been free tweatyseven years, just as free as their former masters. Their freedom didn't prevent them from concecting dark and bloody deeds or from earring them into execution. Manifestly, the franchise is no security for order or industry. It is not among white men; how should it be

But what did cause the sanguinary Insurrec-

years of freedom brought forth only such resulta? We do not know all the causes that may have contributed to these results, but, as frequently happens in cases of controversy, it will be found from the information which has percolated through various channels, that both the whites and the blacks have been at fault. The old principle of capital against labor came into operation. The ex-master tried to get as much work out of the freedmen as possible for the east money. The freed people were, no doubt, often swindled, "gouged" in as many ways as the superior tact of the planters could suggest, That made the regroes discontented and sulen. They feit the pinchings of poverty. They became ldle to a great extent and lived by theft. This, in turn, of course irritated the whites, and mntnal hatred was thus nursed till the demon in the blacks took complete possession of their sonls. Each side to the quarrel has been attempting to cheat sud injure the other. The negroes refused frequently to make contracts for labor or quit them before they expired from distrust or dislike of their employ ers; the plantations thus went to ruin, and the owners, instead of benefiting themselves by their short sighted policy of scant payment, y their grinding policy toward the blacks, ought disaster upon both races. Each race banded together against the other. The courts were in the hands of the whites, and the blacks get but tardy justice, sometimes downright ontrage, cut of them. To add to the disasters that prevailed, the planters, to be independent of the lazy negroes, imported coolies rom Chica as laborers, who came in competition with the blacks, and added fuel to the fire. The regroes were taxed for the articles they wore, and this was another cause which deepened the hatred between the two races. In a word, the black became an outcast, idle, smitten with poverty, and vicious. He became wretched, and fit for any deed. Then that unclean reptile, the demagogue, generally in Jamaica a mulatto, was there. He luflamed he minds of the ignorant and poor toward the comparatively affinent whites. Instead of tellng them to go to work and work out their salration, to trust to time and industry and lawful means for the purpose of ameliorating their ondition, the demagogue played upon all their brutal passions, and fanned them into consuming firea.

Let our Southern people be warned. Justice s the first requisite to safety as well as to proserly; and a policy that will encourage the reedmen to work, that will supply them with notives for it, that will raise them in the scale of civilization, that will make them comfortable and fill them with self respect—a frank and liberal policy will be the very palladium of safety for both whites and blacks and will secure their general prosperity and happiness. The theme is pregnant of the gravest refleci ns and of vast Importance.

In the Superior Court, Boston, on Tues lay, Charles Stanley alias Albert M. Nickerson, was sentenced to twenty-five years imprison ment in the State prison for highway robbery by garroting. Jeremlah Hayes and Frank Crawford, two other garroters, were sentenced to twelve and ten years each. That's the way to put the screws to such scoundrels. We should like to see a few more such examples made of them.

The dispatches show us how Wilson, Trumbull, & Co., interpret that second clause of the Constitutional Amendment. We refer it to the prayerful consideration of the amendment men in this State, who swore it did not mean any And we refer it to the careful consideration

of the anti-amendment men in this State who swore like our army in Flanders, and kept is up daily through the entire canvass, that it did nean "such thing" and a good deal more. THE TWENTY-EIGHTH STATE -The telegraph

oforms us that the Legislature of Oregon has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, which makes the twenty-eighth State. As soon as the secretary of State receives official advices frem these he will, of course, notify the country of the fact, and then the Constitutional mendment will be a part of the organic law of the land.

Several boatmen who have taker, apples to New Orleans are unable to sell thom. Tacy are "bitten," and their apples not,

NEW YORK, Dec 14.

The Times's Washington special save: A del-

render.

The delegation insist that the convention had the such a law as all of the In the constitution of the business done on the sea coast inside the Unio lines was transacted under Treasury permits and under the regulations of the Treasury Dr.

other day on a mission to see what could be done to renew the reciprocity treats in trade, has given his colleagues to understand that they must look out for some other countries for trade than the United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. The Speaker appounced the appointment of Mr. Hart, of New York, as member of Cougres for the District of Columbia, in place of Mo Davis, declined.

The Speaker also announced the following

The Sceaker also announced the following Special Committee on Mr. Blait's resolution relative to the reindursement of the loyal States for money expended to put down the rebeilion:
Baine, of Ma: Hooper, of Mass; Loan, of Mo.; Byer, of Penn.; Durling, of N. Y.; Plauts, of O.; and Morrell, of Vermont.
The following is the committee to inquire into the condition of the late so-called Confederate States: Meeers. Stavens, Penn.; Washburne, Ill.; Morrill, Vt.; Grider, Kv.; Bugham. O; Conkling, N. Y.; Boutwell, Mass.; Blow, Mo; Rogers, N. J.
A resolution providing for adjournment until

Regers, N. J.

A resolution providing for adjournment until
the holidays are over. This was, after debate,
amended, fixing the time from the 25th of December to the 9th of January. The resolution,
thus amended passed.

Mr. Stevens, of Penn, from the Committee
or Appropriations reported a bill appropriaating \$30,000 for repairing and furnishing the President's house, and a bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions, which were passed

WARHINGTON, Dec. 14.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 14.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency and rightfulness of providing by law for the adoption of the eight hour system of labor in all employments within the purisdiction of Congress wherever practicable. The resolution lies over informally.

Mr. Foote, of Vermont, rose to announce the cesth of his late colleague in the Senate, Hon. Jacob Collamer, and in a speech of thirty minutes duration, reviewed the life and public services of the late Senator, and spoke in terms of commendation of him as a lawyer, a judge, a member of the House of Representatives, a member of the House of Representatives, a member of President Taylor's cabinet, and a Senator of the United States. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Foote offered the sunal resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased. respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Harris, of New York, spoke of Mr. Coll er in terms of the warmest eulogy.
Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in a very elega peech, paid a high tribute to the wied

possible.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohlo, said he come here to work, but was willing to gratify those who desired to spend the holilays at home. His committee had voted to adjourn to the 4th bi Janmittee had voted to adjourn to the 1th of January, and he wongth this sufficient.

Mr. Stevens remarked that the rules required that the principal appropiation bills should be reported in the first thirty days. The special committee on appropriations would be ready to report the en appropriations would be ready to report the e bills before the holidays.

Mr. Keily, of Pennsylvania, favored the adjournment till the 9th of January, and a resolution was finally passed to that effect, after the users of an appropriation of 250 000 for

the passage of an appropriation of \$00,000 for furnishing the President's house.

Mr. Stevens reported a bill appropriating \$15,440,000 for the payment of invalid and other Mr. Jonson said he had no objection to the

Mr. Jonson said he had no objection to the bill, but he wanted to increase the pensions of the lower grades of pensioners by giving them more than eight dollars a month, which was not enough for their support.

Mr. Stevens approved of Mr. Johnson's remarks, but said the bill was prepared in accordance with the existing law. He should be willing at the proper time to vote for an increase of bountles, and make them pavable by the rebel States. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Stevens also reported a bill making an appropriation for the support of the West Point Academy, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order of the day for January 10th.

Mr. Davis, of New York, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, providing that the bridge at Albany shall be a highway for the purposes authorized by the New York Legislature, and may be used as a postal route of the United States.

Mr. Laffin, of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that 20,000 extra copies of General Crant's report, without covers, be printed for the headquarters of the United States.

Mr. Washburne suggested that it should be 50,000 copies, as the sport was so long that tew papers outside of New York printed It in full.

Mr. Laffin replied that the committee were

Jersey City, and making appropriation Mr. Clark, of Kansas, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Af was referred to the Committee on Military Afths, to a maline the bounties of soldiers by providing for a uniform bounty of \$100 per month-computing for the whole period of the coldier's service, and counting the whole term of enlistment, unives sooner howerably discharged, bounties heretofere paid to be deducted from the total Miowanes; in case of death the bounty to revert first to the widow, second to the children, third to the father (if a loyar resident of the United States), next to the mother, and next to the brothers and disters.

On the passage of Mr. Hendwison's resolutions declaring network to be a cram, Mr. Donely introduced the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, the republicar im totalcas can further moneant valety only upon the basis of the

therefore, Resident, I have the joint committee on remnistration re-instructed to languing that the acceptance of the instructed to languing that the acceptance of the state of the state

Mr. Sloan, of Win, asked leave to introduce

part of any statem of reconstruction.

Mr. Sloady of Win, asked leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Royde and Ca als be directed to lugaire w persons visiting the national capteol from the fact are subjected to any nanecessary inconventers or obstacle in passing through the city of Bullmore, and to report to this House at an early day whether it would be just and expedient to authorize the Northern Central Regressed of Pennsylvania to extend their road to this site.

Mr. John L. Thomas, of Md., objected to the reception of the reconstruction.

On notion of Mr. Cobb, it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether the act of Compress by which so much of the Detrict of Columbia as its south of the Potomac was ceded to the state of Virginia is not void, as being in consists with the provisions of the Constitution of the United disters, and if so, what legislation is proper and accessary to enable the government to resume its jurisciption over that portion of the said District, to report the bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Paine a resolution we aftered to the Committee on M tare that the last of January, 1966, all new commissions below that of Lieutenant-General chait be granted to such meritorious and capable volunter officers and coldiers as have not heretofore held commissions in the require army, and that an have been partially disabed, and are yet capable of performing the duties necessary in peace or war, be preferred in granting such commissions that preferred in granting such commissions that he resolution concerning the papers of

m peace or war, be preserved in granting such commissions.

When the resolution concerning the papers of the so-called Confederate States was offered. Mr. Johnson moved to lay it on the table, but the Honos refused—42 years to 109 mays.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconska, said the resolution was in violation of the constitution and the laws of Congress, which require the oath to be administered to all members elect as they may appear. Mr. Smith said it was unfair to introduce the

appear.

Mr. Smith said it was nutair to introduce the proposition at this time when both parties had attricken it from the original resolution. After some further discussion of an naturportant character, the resolution was passed.

After the announcement of the death of Senator Collamer, and the calogistic remarks by Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont; Raymond, of New York; Grider, of Kentucky; Allon, of Massachusette; and Wentworth, of Illinois, the usual recolutions were adopted, and the Hones adjourned until Monday.

Mrw Yonk, Grider, of Kentucky; Allon, of Massachusette; and Wentworth, of Illinois, the usual recolutions were adopted, and the Hones adjourned until Monday.

The committee appointed to present a memorial to Congress praying for the passage of a law exempting suitors in the national courts of the Southern States from the operation of the statute of limitation for a period long enough to give the legal creditors an opportunity to enforce their demands.

A letter was received from Rev. T. C. Conway, stating that he was about to proceed to Enrope on a mission to induce capitalists to advance material aid to Southerners, in order to enable them to resume labor on cotton hands. Mr. Couway's mission was approved of by a number of prominent gentlemen.

The Fost's Mexico correspondence of the 27th rays. The Manhattan, one of the steamers of the American and Maxican Steamaship Company, brought from Havana to Vora Crus, on her last trip, 17,000 Springfeld musketa, purchased by an American named O'Sullivan for the use of Maximilian. The United States Consul at Havana refused to permit the vessel to leave the harbor when he found these arms were on board, and the Manhattan was detained twenty-lors hours in consequence of his refusal. The English and French Consula were them called upon by Mr. O'Sullivan, and they held an interview with our representative, at the conclusion of which bills of lading were signed and absent and the processing of the programments of the processing of the processing of the processing o an interview with our representative, at the conclusion of which bills of lading were signed and she left the harbor with those implements of wer on board.

The Post's Washington special says the Judi-

day Committee of the House will try to report table on Monday next to establish equal suf-rage in the District of Columbia. frage in the District of Columbia.

An lisalian giving the name of Egypto Del Buono was arrested this morning at the Washington Hotel, Jerey City, charged with being acumsterfeiter. Upon being taken to the police station, there was found on his person \$2,500 in counterfeit money, a dirk kuifa, revolver, spring-hiade ring, and other articles.

Advices from Toronto mention important reisurers of arms, supposed to be designed for Fenian warfare, within the past few days.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, salled yesterday in the Scotla.

the Scotia.

Returns from the New Foundland election are Returns from the New Foundland election are favorable to the scheme of the confederation of the provinces. This measure will be atrougly arged during the coming winter.

A letter from Mexico says an Imperial agent has arrested several Americans on the charge of sympathising with the Liberale, and sent them out of the country. A major of the U S army a missing. For several days previous to had disappearance it was known that the secret police were after him.

It was rumored that some Americans had been killed.

een killed.
The World of this morning publishes a full

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in a very elequent effech, peld a high tribute to the wisdom and jud ment of the deceased.

The customary resolutions of respect were then passed, and adjourned.

Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, offered a resolution declaratory that treason against the United States Government is a crime that ought to be punished, which was passed maniformly to be punished. White was passed maniformly to be punished, which was passed, that all the papers in reference to the late so called Confederate States to the late so called Confederate States be admitted to seats until Congress chail declare that sath States are entitled to representative.

The House here received a message announcing the death of Senator Coliamer.

Mr. Merrill enlagized the life and character of the deceased.

After the announcement of the committee on the condition of the so-called Confederate States, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said the House might as well at this time determine the period of its adjournment for the holidays, and therefore introduced a joint resolution.

Mr. Stevens moved to fill the blanks by naming from the 21st of Docember to the 4th of January, which was austained by Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, on the ground that the Sth of January was a holiday in his State.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, isvored working now, and deared the adjournment as short as possible.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, said he come here to work but was willing to craffit thems who decay.

Secretary of State of Oregon:

Salem, Oregon, Dec. 12 — Oregon ratificants-lavery amendment to the Constitution the United States yesterday. Giory to G.d.
Official news from Acapulco-has been receive by Senor Ramero, the Mexican minister. The dates are to November 25th. General Alvarez transmite the details of an important victory over the French, obtained by the esterprising General Dean Sherites after his escape from the juil in which he was confined at Publia. The National forces obtained quite a number of arms, horses, &c., and also the papers of the French commanding officer.

On the 30th of October last Gen. Dios had an interview with Gen. Alvares near Accupation with the view of commancing a new campoign against the French.

The National cause is represented in the ascendant in Southern Maxico.

The Legislature of Virginia have fixed the 21st mat. for the election of State officers, and it is thought here, from private intelligence received here from Richmond, that it is the design of that body to swinstate the old officers who held the place under Gor. Smith. Gov. Pierpont will, it is believed, rather from, office in that event, which will force upon the Government the appointment of a Provisional Government the appointment of a Provisional Government the appointment of a Provisional Government.

The Military Committee of the House this

The Military Committee of the Jouse this morning waited apon the Precident, the Secretary of War, and Lleutseant Groered Grant, and had brief conferences with ragard to the organization of the regular army.

As come mistakes have been made in the publication of the names of the members of the Committee on Elections, they are given again by way of correction.

Mr. Baxter, of Massachusotts, Chairman, Merers. Schofield, of Pounsylvania; Baxter, of Vermont; Upon, of Missigan; Marchall, of Hinche Paine, of Wisconsin; Suellabergur, of Ohic, McCurg, of Missourt; Bradiand, of New York.

There was a remarkable and exciting norms in the Circuit Court to-day. Mr. Bradian expressed.

Mr. Laffir replied that it should be 50,000 copies, as the seport was so long that few papers outside of New York printed it in full.

Mr. Laffir replied that the committee were anxious to give fall carculation to the report, but they could not neglect their duty, and thought it high time to eater upon the work of retrenshment. Desirous as they were to complitude they could not transcend their tideas of teconomy. The report would cost ten cents per copy with covers, and sevan cents without covers. They would have reported in favor of printing of 250,000 if the state of the fluances had permitted. A million and a half dollars will be demanded for public printing, and it is time retrenchment should begin.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, author itsing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site for a custom-house and warshouse at

estions from the regular army are becoming received frequent.

on at Washington, taking strong grounds in any of negro suffrage.

Great activity revades both headquarters of the continue in this city. Anathemas from each arty, denouncing the other, continue to be sered. Last night the result meeting of the fanhattan Lodge was so largely attended that he dro regan to give way, and the meeting dicurned to the 99th regiment's armory. They in antically indowed O'Mahony.

The World's Washington special says: Two eachs with a capital of \$200,000 each were to treed to day at Charleston, S. C.

Upward of \$2,000,000 currency have been leaded to National Bank's within the last two care making the total amount now i-sued \$228,

making the total amount now i sued \$228,-

art, Judge Leonard presiding, is the shert Martin, an alleged accomplice by the rehal New York hotel incon-fined at Fort Lafayette, by order of ary of War.

and contector at Nochester, N. Y., has just made an important estraire of a Canadian veceel containing contraband goods, whisky, teas, dry grods, doc, at Fonda, N. Y.

The great Government sale of war material at Alexandria will probably last through the weet.

Thereare harge number of buyers from New York, the North, and West seeking railroad material and the competition is quite spirited, and the pricer obtained in numerous instances were in advance of ceat. The scrap iron has averaged over sixy dellars per ton, railroad ties from eix to fitnem ceuts per pound, corduce two centa per pound, and all the prices highly asinfactory to the Government officers.

Count De Lavernay Forrest, Secretary of the Franch Legation, salled for Europe in the steemer Scotia yesterday. He was sent to France by the Marquis De Montholon, to report on the state of the feeling existing here with regard to the Me lean invanion, and to bring back instructions from the Imperial Government.

ent's movement, who can not that it de-cent's movement any pround for serious ap-pasion, appears somewhat alarmed by the stions relative to the French invasion of so, recently introduced by Mr. Wače in the e and General Schoock in the House. prebenden, appears somewhat alarmed by the resolutions relative to the French invasion of Mexico, recentiv introduced by Mr. Wade in the Senate and General Schenck in the House.

New York, Dec. 15.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman of the general committee appointed at Delhi, Oct 4, 1865, a convention of de egates from various counties interested in the proposed railroad from New York to Oswego over the milland route assembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday, and, after organization and nominate directors. Their report organizing "The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company," with a capital of ten million dollars, was unanimously adopted and the convention adjourned mulli the mext day. Upon the recommendation of the committee, the following directors

The speaker said that the only practicable tel- on act of Congress fixes a perpetual barrier to egraph route in America from ocean to ocean was through Chili. He thought that a line would soon be completed on a plan similar to would soon be compered on a man status to that over Behring Straits. Two routes are proposed, in both of waich Americans are Interested. One is to follow the line of a proposed railroad two hundred miles long, and the other is a enbmarine cable to Valparaiso. Tais line will connect at nearly all points. There is also a project for a Mexican telegraph to Panama, by which news can be conveved from the United States and Europe to Buones Avres, at an expense of a lew hundred thousand dollars. South of Panama there is not a single commercial sleamer, and commerce has been entirely monopolized by a fleet of Eoglish steamers. In conclusion, the speaker said he was in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and he hoped the United States would hold to it.

The London Telegraph states the Government had sent out telegraph officers to ascertain whether it were possible to obtain the cooperation of the Chinese Government to establish a telegraph from Kicenta to Pekin, but the Chinese were averee to the scheme, and the officers have returned.

ANDREW JOHNSON. President.

mittee has been appointed to wait upon the langurated. It is understood that have returned.

The remains of Brigadier-General Morris arrived here this morning, and lay in state during the foremon in the Governor's room of the City Hail. About one o'clock the remains were closed in the hearse and escorted by about 1,000. placed in the hearse and escorted by about 1,000 Regulars to the church, where the usual services of the Episcopal Caurch were performed, after which the body was removed for interafter which the body was removed for luterment in the family vanit. Gen. Van Baren
and several other prominent military and naval
officers acted as pall-bearers.
Wall street exhibits a firmer feeling today, and there has been a slight general but
irregular advance in gold stocks. The loan
market is easy at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is freely offering, and passes at 7@9½.
The clock market is firmer, without much
activity.

RALMIGH, N. C., December 15

activity.

RALEIGH, N. C. December 15

Gov. Worth took the oath of office to day before the members of the two houses of the Legislature and a number of citizens. The Governor elect delivered a short and moderate address on the occasion, claiming that the people of North Carolina desired the restoration of the

morning.

RICHMOND, December 15.

The Legi-lature has passed a bill reorganizing the Public Guard, a military company formerly envioced to guard the public buildings.

A recolution was also adopted recommending the pardon of Jeff Davis and other political prisoners, and the restoration of the privilege of the habeas curries. morning.

A resolution was also adopted recommending the pardon of Jeff Davis and other political professors, and the restoration of the prilinge of the hateas corpus. Washington Dec. 15.

In the case of Lieutemant-Calonel Ward Marston, of the Marine Corps, who piese galtve to the charge of applying to his own use \$5 000 intracted to him by enlisted men of the Marine Corps, and declared him atterly disqualified to have or hold any office or employment under the assembly, he looked upon the Government, and also declared forfeited all pay and emoluments now due him. The President modified the sentence so far that he be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, ensembled for three years, and that one-half his entire pay be deducted until the whole delingrous by past.

The Secretary of the Navy made the following indoresment: The extract from the rocord already given is the best reprimand which the nature of the case admits of, for if there be any officer in the naval or marine service who is so unumbridied by the organization in this country to drill and instruct the Irish people, returned in the new constitution.

New York, Dec 15.

It is reported that a large number of secret agents of the Fenian Brotherhood, who were sent by the organization in this country to drill and instruct the Irish people, returned in the search of the case admits of, for it there be are only the organization in this country to drill and instruct the Irish people, returned in the new constitution.

New York, Dec 15.

It is reported that a large number of secret agents of the Fenian Brotherhood, who were sent by the organization in this country to drill and instruct the Irish people, returned in the search of the case admits of, for little profession of the Constitution, and the profession of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution.

New York, Dec 15.

It is reported that a large number of secret agents of the profession of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Const

New York. Dec 15.

It is reported that a large number of eerret agents of the Fenian Brotherhood, who were sent by the organization in this country to drill and instruct the Irish people, returned in the eleanmer vesterday. They report their disappointment at the partial failure of the movement in Ireland, but are confident of the ultimate success. They say great alarm prevails among the authorities in Ireland, and at the time of their departure Dublin presented the appearance of a vast camp. appearance of a vasi camp.

During the trial of the prisoners charged with trason, the principal equares of the city were charged with horse, foot, and artillery. Patrols

The word of the above and the control of the contro

his holding office, and is in circut opposition to pardon. The President is trying to pardon and Congress to punish. The President may pardon for all offenses, and will be sustained by the Federalist and other anthorities, including the tormer justice of court, the Consitution giving the President power to grant reprieves and pardons.

made. Those who stood by the President in the exercise of his duty of full power in war should see that the Constitution be not short should see that the Constitution be not shore of its power in peace. The gentleman referred to the annals of England to show what it meant by pardon, and said it discourages not only punishment, but also the guilt of off-use itself. In the eye of the law the person is as innocent as if he had never committed the off-use, In other words it makes him a new man. Pardon will enable him to prosecute for libel any one who may call him a traitor or felon. It regenerates him, and to call him traitor is to violate the Constitution of England, and to deay the power of the king to make him a new man. This the Supreme Court has similarly decided. The gentleman remarked, that, while the pardon says the recipient shall not be punished by law, Congress says he shall. The President only gave him the right of every other citizen it is the party's own fault if he cannot take the cath. It has been decided by the authorities which he quoted, that, while the pardon is a protection against all assants for a thing done, it can never be the foundation for a claim. If Mr. Gariand's office was forested when he be. protection against all assaults for a thing done, it can sever be the foundation for a claim. If Mr. Garland's office was forfeited when he became a public enemy, is he not coming before the court with the President's pardon, and making it the foundation of a claim. That cannot be done. It is simply a protection, not a weapon of defence, not the key by which the office can be opened.

Mr. Speed admitted that to call a man who had received pardon a traitor or a felicula account.

Mr. Speed admitted that to call a man who had received pardon a traitor or a feion is actionable. But, suppose it is add that you were a traitor or a feion; this is not actionable. Pardon does not wips out the fasit. It still remains. May not Congress say that such facts are disqualification? Is it not competent for Congress to say that murder shall not stand here? Is not this embraced in words of rule of fair character who comes here after he has attempted to destroy the Government? Does not that disqualify him is the court? Is it not competent for Congress to say pardon shall not qualify a man for practice in this court, and cannot the people of a State say, through their delegated authority, that a man who has committed homicide shall never vote or hold office?

Admiral Farragut was President, found Commodere Craven guilty of the charge preferred against him, of failing to do his ntmost to overtake and espture or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter. They ruled that he should have kept the Stonewall in sight and be estisfied of her whereabout, and sentenced him to be suspended from duty on leave and pay for two years. The Secretary of the Navy in reviewing the decision regards it in contravention of law. The court censures the accused, but inflicts only a nominal punishment. The incongruous whole has the aspect of an nn-necessful attempt at compromise between those members of the court who believed the accused guilty and others who believed him not guilty.

The incongruous whole has the aspect of an an-accaseful attempt at compromise between those members of the court who believed the accused guilty and others who believed him not guilty.

The whole action of the Court, unfortunately, suggests to the officers of the navy an inference which the Department must, in behalf of the Court, most streamonally disclaim for them as not instended, or at least as not maturely concidered. That inference is that the general rule with a commanding officer of the navy should be to not fight if there is a chance of defeat rather than the converse rule flight if there is a chance of victory. The principle uniformly indicated as a rule of naval action has been that it is the first duty of a commander in war to take great risks for the accomplishment of great events.

The proceedings of the Court are more all the war.

Washington, Dec. 17.

Official information has reached the Department of State of the ratification by the Legislations of the Court are distincted by the Legislation of the United States on the subject of slavery.

Sever Romero has received official information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. Treedent June Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information has reached the Department of State of the ratification by the Legislation of the United States on the subject of slavery.

Sever Romero has received official information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Cabital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up to the 12th of November. The Capital information from El Passo up t

An investigation just made discloses the fact hat 8 M Clore, of the Currency Burna 1, and solicitor Jordan, of the Treasury, were both in possession more than a year ago of all the information in regard to the abstraction of the plate upon which the hundred-dollar conateriors. it Treasury notes were printed. Gen. Spinner, it is said, is now satisfied that the plate was taken from the Currency Depart-ment, and that the American Bank Note Comany are entirely innocent of the matter.

The Tribune's Washington dispatches siv: A

pany are entirely innocent of the matter.

The Tribune's Washington dispatches siv: A
Jurdan, acting Conseil at San Juan, Porto
Rico, Informs the State Department, under date
of November 27, that the ports of Amebo,
Agnadilla, and Magnado are to be closed as
ports of entry, and left open only for exportation. This regulation will take effect 3 months
from the 18th of November.

The Navy Department received advices today from commander Brashear, of the Pacific
squadron, dated at Cailao, Nov. 21st, stating
that the Government of Peru had determined
to make a common cause with Chili against the
aggressions of Spain.

The clerical force of the Treasury Dapartment
is to be reorganized, and diminished one hundred by the let of January, 1866.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Gen.
Howard's official report concerning the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau and the condition of thiogs in the South is still in the hands
of the Prasident, where it has been for
seven or eight dave, and its publication has not yet been permitted. The
delay is ascribed to its containing statements concerning the spirit and conduct of the
people in the robel States. It is calculated to
show that the withdrawal of all Federal con-

ments concerning the spirit and conduct of the people in the robel States. It is calculated to show that the withdrawal of all Federal control from those States would endauger the interests and safety of freedmen and Union people. The problection of the report is looked for with considerable interest.

The Times's Washington dispatches say Hon. B. M. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, proposes to take his seat. He saws he can take the oath. Some believe he will be refined to occupy his seat, and will look upon him as an unworthy member, for the offense of which he was convicted last summer by coart martial.

Mr. Harris claims that the pardon of the President removes political disability.

Hon. Tom Corwin was struck with paralysis iast night while at an assembiage of some distinguished Ohions entertained by J. C. Wetmore, Military Agent.

There was a session of the Fenian Scuate vessions of the season of the season of the Scalifornia.

\*\*CALIFORNI\*\* CALIFORNI\*\* CALIFORN

tinguished Ohions entertained by J. C. Wetmore, Military Agent.

New York, December 17.

There was a session of the Fenian Scuate yesterday, but its action was not made public. Two newly arrived senators, Daly, of Indiana, who defeated the Fenian Constitution, O'Sullivan, of Auburn, were at Union Square headquarters preserday. Another senator is expected to-day, Mr. O'Mahoney is reported to be getting up a new constitution. The Knights of St. Patrick have passed resolutions of non-intervention in the Fenian difficulty.

Both branches of the Fenian Brotherhood are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Stephens, and it is reported that the police are also on the lockout for him. The steamer City of Boston breight out a delegation of Fenians to the circles at Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Further news from Klugston, Jamaica, say an address to the maroons, which had been issued by the colonel commanding, refers to the way in which the Sepoy rebels were disposed of hy saying they were blown from the months of cannon, pursued to the very forts, and shughtered like sheep, sweeping them from the face of the earth, and significally a dissome of the herces who performed these acts, were ready to re-enact them if necessary.

Advices from Ottaway, Canada, say another delegation will leave that city for Washington to urge the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. A commission has been appointed on behalf of the Canadian Government to endeavor to facilitate trade between the Provinces and the country along the Mediterranean.

A letter from Buenos Ayres says: The Paragyans are now retreating towards their own lorders and concentrating near the town of Empredeado, on the Paragnay river, below the city of Corrientes. They are taking with them large numbers of cattle. One division recently drove before it 14000 head, and another gathered 15 000 ready to pass over into Paragnay.

President Topez is at Humana, at the month of the Paragnay river. One of his chief commonders is under arrest for allowing proposals to be made to himself

be made to himself to sell his command to the enemy.

The allies are moving all their forces toward the Faraguayan coast. The fortification on the river bank at Cuavas has been removed. They have had all their troops relieved from all garrison duty and from the gnarding of passes.
They are concentrating and gathering together some 50,000 troops Taelr army and navy is in a very ine condition. It is thought they will soon end the war.

Washington, Dec. 17.

and other high dignitaries of the Government, and other high dignitaries of the Government, but from the diplomatic corps.

Gov. Corwin has been gradually sinking all day. The physician in attendance this is how will not live through the night. Many prominent friends called to-day to inquire into his condition. He has been nuconecious ever since he was stricken by paralysis on Friday night.

The Postmester-General has addressed a circular to railroad managers, mentioning the fact that service on the railroad generally during last winter was so irregularly performed as

ing last winter was so irregularly performed as seriously to delay the transmission of the mails. The remedy, he says, is with the companies. Lessen the number of cars on the trains, espe-Level: the number of cars on the trains, especially on those carrying the through malls to the maximum that will not necessarily prevent the schedule time being regularly made, and the difficulty will be removed. The request now made is not unreasonable, but demanded alike for the interests of the givernment and he public.

Washington, De. 16. Washington, Dec. 16. The President to-day received the following

MILLEDGEVILLE Die. 15. To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:
The Legislature takes a recess till the 15th of The Legislature takes a recess till the loth of January, without having elected Senators. Governor Jenkins was inaugurated yesterday. You will be pleased with his address I feel confident that there will be entire harmony between him and yourself. J. JOHNSON.

Provisional Gayentor.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, which for a long time has been naval ordnance ship at Norfolk, has been put out of use and her stores transferred to the frigate Constitution. The tmer commander of the St. Lawrence, Captalyrch, is ordered to report for duty at Pall

THE CASE OF TENNESSEE .- The National Inelligencer discusses the claims of the Tennessee delegation to seals in the present Congress in the following manner:

We have no disposition to make a needless issue with Congress, but there are salient points in the national case which cannot ecape discussion, and on which the country will naturally demond light and explanation.

in the ustional case which cannot escape discussion, and on which the country will naturally demand light and explanation.

For example, it may well be asked. On what principle are the members returned to Congress from Tennessee deprived of their seats? We make this merked alusion to Tennessee not invidinally to other States—since, in one regard, in all costs quential aspects, the members returned from the South stand together—but we instance Tennessee because her case seems to convict even Congressional radicalism of remarkable inconsistency.

It will be temembered that there was an attempt in the Republican party, when assembled in convention in Biltimore, to treat the State of Tennessee as out of the Union, not willustanding Tennessee, Andrew Johnson was nominated by that convention. What weight his name gave to the ticket was especialty elgonistic and as if to signify the Republican admiration of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson was nominated by that convention. What weight his name gave to the ticket was especialty elgonised at that time by the promisent friends of the Secretary of State, and all the world knows the habors and their results of Andrew Johnson, both as Provisional Governor of Tennessee and as an orator in behalf of the success of the Lincon ticket.

Messrs, Fowler and Patterson are returned as Senutors from Tennessee. The former was Comptroller of the State nuder Andrew Johnson as Military Governor. This should vonch for his lovality even before the tribunal of ultra "ioval" party. Hon. Mr. Patterson was an exile from East Tennessee for nearly two years, because of his devotion to the Union. Hon Horace Maynard, a returned member to the House from Tennessee, was an original Union man, who was in Congress in the midst of the war, he was a prominent member of the Billmore Republican Convention, and during the Lincoln canvase he was a travelling orator in New York and Indiana and elsewhere in behalf of the Republican nominations. Colonei Hawkins, another returned member from the same State, was a Union

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS! LIST OF MEMBERSOF THE SENATE AND EOUSE.

.. 1867 William Wright 

MINNEGOTA.
Alexander Ramsey...1860
D niel S. Norton.....1971 Unlen (in Roman), 38; Demograts (in Italie), 11.

"Contested.

The following are Senators elect from States lately in the liter.

ALABAMA.

Geo. S. Houston,
Lewis S. Parsons,
AEKANSAS.

F. Beyter. Wm L. sharkey, J. L. Alcorn.

'CALIFORNIA,

Dist.

-Donald C McRuer,
-William Highy,
-William Highy,
-William Highy,
-John Bildwere,
Oonketticut,
-Willenty C, Deming,
-Semmel L. Warner,
-William Higher,
-Wohn II. Hubbard,
DELAWARE,
John A Nicholson,
III. Hubbard,
-William B, Wiehburne,
-William B, Wiehburne,
-Aaron C, Hardiug,
-The Constant Higher,
-Then C, Ingersoli,
-Then C, Lingersoli,
-Then C, Lingersoli,
-Then C, Ingersoli,
-Then C, Ingersol b. W. Mculto at large).

William E. Wiblack,

2-Michael C. Kerr,

2-Ris ph 11ul.

4-J. 1l. Farquahar,

5-George W. Julian,

6-Ebent zer Dumout,

7-\*1D. W. Yoor hees,

8-\*Goldvot B. Orth,

9-\*Schuyler Coffax,

10-Jusep D. Defrees,

11-T. N. Silliwell,

10-WA. 21—Roscoo Conkin.
23—Sidocy T. Holmes.
23—Thomas T. Daris.
44—Theo. M. Pomeroy.
25—Daniel Morris.
25—Laution Ward.
27—Hamilton Ward.
25—Rowell Hart.
29—Burt Van Horn.
30—James M. Hunphre y.
31—Henry Van Acquan.

- Houry Yan Aronna, OHIO.

- Ronjamio Liggiestur, - Robert B. Hayes, - Robert C. Schenek, - William Lawrence, - William Lawrence, - R. W. Gibbert C. Schenek, - R. W. Gibbert C. Schenek, - R. W. Gibbert C. S. Sunder, Shellahar reg. - James R. Hubbert, - Sames M. Ashier, - Henry S. B. andy, - Wm. E. Finck, - Columbus Delans, - Co 10WA.

1—"James F. Wilcon,
2—"Iltrain Price,
2—"Wm. B. Allison,
4—"Josiah B. Grinuel',
5—"John A. Kascon,
6—"A. W. Hubbatd, G-A. W. Hubbard.
KANSAS.
Sidney Chalke
KENTECKY.
1-L. S. Trimble,
2-B. C. Ritter,
4-"Aaron Harding,
6-"Level II. Rouessay.
6-"Green C. Smith,
7-G. S. Shanklin,
1-"Win, II. Randall,
9-Samuel McKee,
MAINE. 2-Similel McKee,

1-John Lynch,

1-John Lynch,

2-Sidaey Perham,

3-clam's G. Blaiuc,

4-clohn I. Ruce,

5-'Pred. A. Pike,

1-Hivam McCutlow,

2-J. Hivam McCutlow,

3-Claria,

5-Claria, B. D. J.

4-'Prancie Thomes,

6-'Penj. G. Harris,

MAESAGUESTTS,

1-Theman L. Pillest. J. H. D. Henderson,
PENNSTLVANIA,
Samuel J Rendall,
Samuel J Rendall,
Charles O'Ndill,
Leonard Myers,
William Select
M. Russell Theyer,
M. Russell Theyer,
M. Russell Theyer,
M. Partines Education
Selection Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection
Selection

b-Benj, G. Harris,
Massachusztre,
1-Themas D. Elllott,
2-Cakus Ames,
8-Calex, H. Rice,
4-Camuel Hosper,
5-Co, L. Boutwell,
-Good, D. Badwin,
8-Win, B. Washburg,
-Wun, B. Washburg,
Michigan,
Michigan, -Ulysses Mercur,
-George F. Miller,
-A. J. Glossbrenn

DELEGATES. ...John N. Goolwin.

...J. B. B. Todd.

...William H. Walless.

...Samuel McLosu.

S. G. Dailey

...Francisca Herea.

...J. F. Kinney.

"Members of the Thirty-sighth Congress, 1Seat contested.
Union (in Roman), 153; Democrate (in Italic), 41.

Diet. Alim.
Diet. C. Langdon,
1—C. C. Langdon,
Restle, MISSISSIPPI. 5-E. G. Peyton.
NOSTH CAROLINA.
1-Jesse R. Stubbs,
2-C. C. Clark,
3-T. C. Fuller,
4-Joslah Turnop,
5-Bedford Brown,
6-K. H. Walkup,
7-A. H. Jones,
50 UTH OAROLINA.
No returns of election,
Tarkh, † Taylor,
2-Mach, † Taylor,
3-WI call Maynaces,
4-Edward Cooperation,
5-William B. Compibell,
6-S. M. Arnell,
6-S. M. Arnell,
7-1 B. H. Iwkins,
8-John W. Leftbitch, No returns of election, 5-J. D. Matthews 6-J. H. Chr. sty, 7-W. T. Wefford LOUISIANA.\*

1-Louis St. Martin,

2-Jacoh Barker,

3-Robert C. Wickliffe,

4-John E. King,

5-John S. Young. 8—John W. Leftsmann.

L. W. H. B. Chette,
2—Luc us H. chandler,
3—H. Johnson Barbour,
4—Robert Klidg, way,
5—B. we iy A. Bawis,
6—A. H. H. Sawarit,
7—Robert Y. Courad,
8—Daniel H. Hoge.

"N C. Warmouth presents himself as a Territorial Delo ate from Louisians, having been elected partly by whites and partly by blacks—chiefly the latter.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. In accordance with the published call of the President, the Keniucky State Agricultural Society met in the S-nate Chamber. In the city of Fruktort, at 2½ o'clock on the 13th of Ducember, 1865. ber, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Col L J Bradford.

The proceedings of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The President, in a brief address, congratu-

The President, in a brief address, congratulated the society on the return of peace and on the prespects of a greater influence being created by the society in the fature on the great industrial interests of the State, and also suggested many subjects which should claim its attention at the present meeting, especially the eminent propriety of holding a natl nail fair during the entire of holding a natl nail fair during the entire of holding a natl nail fair during the entire of holding a natl nail fair during the entire of holding and holding for for hospitality, and their varied and extensive in the resist in agriculture, said fair should be held in Kentucky. in Kentucky.
On motion of the Hon. J. F. Bell. of Borle, the following resolutions were unanimously

On motion of R. W. Scott, Esq., of Franklin, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this coclety recommand to the Agricultural Societies in the respective counties of the State

on motion of Colonel A. G. Holges the so-clety proceeded to the election of officers and directors for the coming year, which resulted as follows: For President—Colonel L J. Bradford, of Angusta.

For Vice-President, 1st District—P. Swigert, of Franklin county.

For Vice-President, 2d District—J. F. Ball, of Bayle county.

For Vice-President, 3d District—John P. Campbell, of Christian county.

DIRECTORS FOR FIR'T DISTRICT. Hon. Harrison Taylor, of Mason county.
Vm. Warfield, of Fayette county.
J. Hawthorne, of Campbell county.
R. W. Scott, of Franklin county.
James N. Hall, of Bourbon county. DIRECTORS FOR SECOND DISTRICT.

J. B. O'Bannon, of Jefferson county.
Bryan R. Young, of Hardin county.
S. T. Drane, of Henry county.
L. Young, of Jefferson county.
Alfred Allen, of Brecklindge county.
J. P. Fisher, of Boyland ty.
DIRECTORS FOR THERD DISTRICT. David King, of Logan county. Geo. W. Priest, of Henderson county. Robert A. Spaulding, of Union county. Willis R. Bradley, of Hickman county.

Willis R. Bradley, of Hickman county.

Mr. R. W. Scott, of Franklin county, addressed the society on the subject of the radical change which was about to take place in the labor of the State, stating that it was a subject which now interests every class of our citizens, and suggested that, in his opinion, it was one which should claim the attention of the society, hoping that the meeting would not adjourn without taking such action as would, at lesst, call the attention of the present Legislature to the subject; whereupon it was Resolved, That a committee, consisting of L. J Brad-

zens, and engrested that, in his opinion, it was one which should claim the attention of the celety, hoping that the meeting would not adjourn without taking such action as would, at leest, call the attention of the present Legislature to the subject; whereupon it was 

\*\*Resolved, That a committee, consisting of L. J. Brackford, Harther to the subject; whereupon it was 

\*\*Resolved, That a committee, consisting of L. J. Brackford, Harther to the subject; whereupon it was 

\*\*Resolved, That a committee, consisting of L. J. Brackford, Harther to the subject; whereupon it was 

\*\*Resolved, That a committee, consisting of L. J. Brackford, Harther to the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare fits the subject to be by them prepare a memorial on the subject to be by them prepare and delivery nearly subject of this prepare in the subject to the subject to the subject to the subject of the State to send delegates to the convention. Let every country be faily represented. The subjects to be considered as a committee to call a convention to a seemble in Frankfort on the lith of January, 1866, under the ansplees of the State days and the subject of the State prepare in that steps should be immediately taken to cupply the lack of labor, and, with a view thereto, to encourage the immigration of a desirable class of laborers to Kentucky. The present deranged condition of the labor system of the State to send delegates to the convention. Let every country be faily represented. The subjects to be considered on the subject to be considered on the subject to be considered on the subject to be convention. Let every country be faily represented. The subjects to be considered on the subject to be convention wi of a desirable class of laborers to Kentucky. The undersigned, therefore, earnestly urge upon the farmers in all portions of the State to send delegates to the convention. Let every county be fully represented. The subjects to be considered embrace the most vital interests of the Commonwealth, and we hope, for the future presperity and wealth of the State, that the convention will be largely attended.

1. J. BRADFORD,

R. W. SCOTT,

HARRISON FAYLOR,

A. G. HODGES.

A. G. HODGES, Committee.

COURT OF APPEALS. FEANKFORT, December 13, 1983. CAUSES DECIDED.

ORDERS,

Bellers vs. Arnold, Dickens, & Co., Bvilard; transcripfied by appellee, and motion to affirm as a delay case snow ve. Dick, Citoton C. C. rule awarded vs. appellent, returnable to the že day of next term to file transcripe. Davis & Sloan vs. Marr, Fullon C. C; motion to affirm My theney vs. Wolfe, Jefferson C. C.; petition for rehealing overruled,
litrian vs. Harlan, &c., Boyle; argued by Judge Dnvall for appellers, and argument concluded by John M.
Harlen for appellant,

France of the Control o FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1865.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Brocston vs. Green, Madison; sfirmed.
Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company vs. S.
and R. Mes, Ilenderson: reversed.
Eudsens vs. Commonwealth. Franklin; affirmed.
Dissenting cpinion by Judge Robertson. A. B. Follars vs. Arnold, Dicken, & Co., Ballard; motien to affirm as a delay case sustained.

Moore's heirs w. Shopberd, so, Taylor; petition for rehearing overruled and mandate medified.

Strete et al. w. Magowen's heirs, Floming; copy mandate and splnion ordered to irsue immediately.

The 11 largest Visuality of the control of the control

Thos. H. Harden, Esq., of Harrodoburg, admitted at-iorney in this Court.

The Court lock a recess until the 6th day of February, 1898, and will then commence with the first day's busi-ness and call the docket on from day to day till the same is completed. MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Warren Moody. Shelby county Ky. by Elder W. W. Force, on the 13th inst., Mr. W J. Ballard to Mice Mary B. Moody. DIND,

William Edward, infant con of Garnett and Jo-ephine Durcan, aged eleven months and thirteen days. On Deccaber 8, 1865, Kate, which of John Spalding.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL SATURDAY EVENING, December 16, 1866. \} We have no change to report lu money matters. The market still rules easy, and the rate of discount unare higher, buying at % premium and selling at I-5

Opened Monday at 141%, edvanced and closed at 145. Tuesday, opened at 142%, edvanced and closed at 145. Widnesday, opened at 140%, dee ined to 145, and closed at 140%. Thu sday, opened at 140%, deeined to 145, and closed at 140%, and 1410. Thus, opened at 140%, sturday, opened at 140%, sturday, opened at 140%, sturday, opened at 140%, sturday, opened at 140%, and closed at 140%, as turday, opened at 140%, and closed at 140 at 140%. The size, opened at 140% advanced to 140%, then is 140%, and closed at 140% advanced to 140%, then is 140% and closed at 140%. Survivay, opened at 140% advanced to 140%, then is 140% and closed at 140%. Survivay, opened at 140% advanced to 140%, then is 140%, and closed at 140%. Survivay, opened at 140% advanced to 140%, then is 140% and closed at 140%. Survivay, opened at 140% advanced to 140%, then is 140% advanced to 140%, and closed at 140%. Survivay opened at 140% advanced to 140%, and closed at 140%. Survivay at 140% and 140% and 150% and 150% at 140% at 140% and 140% and 150% at 140% at 140%

\*\*Moreover, the second states and the second states are stated as the second state of the second states are stated as the second state of the seco

Several hog packers were killing to-day, and to head were saughtered. Receipts are mode-

orтon—Holders are firm. Praces nominal at 402 each number. Corn Mral—We quote new unboited at 55@65c, and

ted at 75c.
DOMESTICS—Market firm with sales of Franklin Mills, nrel Hul, and Great Western at 31%c, and 5 do of the

If \$10 steat or a, choice city brands for home conpition in things,

effro-Are scarce. Lemons \$11 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box. Oranged

\$er bb. Fits 55c, circurats (Zanta) 20c, prunes

skies 55c, circurate (Zanta) 20c, prunes

skies 55c, circurate 52 ba. M. R. raisius \$5 65,

co \$6 60 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box.

ARS—Wc quote card ratus \$21 ba. \$5 40.\$5 78, 10x12

75c; at 12x18 a \$5 72, 0; from which a discount

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ court is made in lots.

ANN—Wbeat is higher; este of 300 bushels mixed

5c; 1/(10 \$6 0 usw at x1 45 \$61 \$8. choice old \$1 75 \$1.

Con in ear-naise group. Yaccurate. 1.1(10 do new at #1 45/31 %5, choice old \$1.75 a) on 11 near—sales from yazons at 50/355; old wit at 61/375c lu buik and %5 for prime white lu eacks. Oats are firmer; %63%c. Barbey les of 2,000 husbels spring in bu % at \$1.2175—Market firm, with sales of fair to good so at 30/420 %c, common to prime \$14/30 30c. \$20 cs at 30/420 %c, common to prime \$14/30 30c. \$20 cs at 30/420 %c. Raw susars 16/31%c thard standard %c in lots of 50 or 100 bbis; a sale of 35 bbis C 17%c; yellow sugars ranse from 11/30 30%c. Rice 13/313/26 in cs s. Purmoiasees \$1 togal 30; Eastern airupa \$1.31 75, as vard package.

var We quote choice at \$2 B B.

Lower, with sale of good umothy on the wharf mall sales at 415.

HONELLOWER, with side of good amounty is all; email calce at all.
Hirrore and Tallow—Buyers are paying to hutchers or green blees be; dry h des rangs from 10 d/3 cs. good etc of dry finit 14c; rough tallow huying at 7% d/3 %c; cendered 13 d/4 cs.
HIRROR AND STREEL Pige-100 385/3675 bt ton. Stone coal lions and STREEL Pige-100 385/3675 bt ton. Stone coal lions and STREEL Pige-100 385/3675 bt ton. Stone coal lions and STREEL Pige-100 385/3675 bt ton. Stone coal lions and STREEL Pige-100 385/3675 bt ton.

S 59, Licorice—We quote M. F. at 35c, and R. R. at 35c, LDGS AND CEMENT—Unchanged at \$1 55c, 1.75 for Imp. and \$2.75 (2) We have a substantial comment, and \$5 or placer.

ATHER—We quote out sole, city inn, at \$2,351c; lock sole E% deter Buffalo slaughter \$2,351c; at 10ck sole E% deter Buffalo slaughter \$2,351c; at 10ck sole E% deter between Sengia Services S

e-n-rive 3ug.32c for unw shed decce and 50,950c for tub-washed.

Wissel—Market dall for raw at 32.25. Sales 100 bb's of the state of th ing migdle for unw shed doese and sould for

Sweri is.

Tuesday—The breaks numbered 119 hhds with rejection of prices hid on 16 hhds. The advance of yesterday was tully maintained, with a further advance on all less had hase suitable for manufacturing purposes. Naw less ras rather freely offered and broats full prices. The large was the process of the control of the prices. The large was the prices when the prices was the prices was the prices when the prices was the prices when the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices when the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices which was the prices was the prices was the prices when the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices which was the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices which was the prices was the prices which was the prices which was the prices which was the prices was the prices was the prices which was the prices which was the prices was the prices which was the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices which was the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices which was the prices was the prices was the prices was the prices which was the prices was the prices

all descriptions except common lugs, which are a little lower. Sales include ? Abds at al 16(3) 19. 10 at 94:04 4%, 9 at \$500(6) 5%, 13 at \$9466 99, 7 at \$7467 79, 9 at \$4:04 4%, 9 at \$500(6) 5%, 13 at \$9466 99, 7 at \$7467 79, 9 at \$4:04 89, 7 at \$7467 79, 9 at \$4:04 89, 7 at \$7467 79, 9 at \$4:04 89, 7 at \$1566 59, 9 at 11 (6) 12 75, 5 at \$10(4) 17 75, 1 at \$10(4) 17 75, 5 at \$10(4) 17 75, 1 at \$10(4) 17 75, 5 at \$10(4) 17 75, 1 at \$10(4) 17 75, 5 at \$10(4) 17 75, 1 at \$10(4) 17 75,

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Esturday, Dec. 16, 1995.

The cettle market opened moderately briet on Monday morning at last week's prices, but toward the close of the week the market became very dult, and but few were sold, though bolders are very farm and navelling to enhmit to any reduction in their prices. Sale as the object of the common and rough. Good heavy shipping cattle soil at 55(36) fee goes word and any soil at 54(36) fee goes word and it as the common and buff are very dult at 32 35(3) 8(3) head. Choice and extra qualities in fair domaind at 45(36)/e. If we welsh, so the combines as uncettled an every letterday and to day the ending prices were 3c, arona weight, or 300 promota severace; the entire and 65(36)/ac, gross weight, or \$10 feedil net.

AUGUSTA WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ABGUSTA, Ga., Monday evening, Dec. 11, 1665.

The cotton hasket closed dull to day. Buyers are not disposed to purchase as the proces awked, while sellars are not willing to yield to their demands, thinking that proces as a trule bisher after the fast of Jannary. Within the process of the p

Rice, new 1431
Hominy, grits, per bu. 16
Liquot a Dull and heavy: Corn Whisky 2532 5
Ale—Pemand rock: O'Neill & Uo's Philadel
pbls, p-r bbl. 16
Clears dul; domestic per 1,532, 20
uncese heavy; English dairy, 30; Western Ro-. 16(9)00 00

Leather-Soie, 3 650c; French Calinkins, per

A . Modern . Miracle!

20 g 25 5 00 ta 7 g 3 4 00 ta 5 00 7 00 ta 9 00 7 00 ta 7 50 30 ta 23

J. Modern Miracle:

FR M OLD AND YOUNG, FROM RICH AND POOR from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal voce of praire for HALLS YEGETABLE

1t is a perfect and miraculous article. Curee baldners. Exhe bair grow. A better dreesing than any vol." or "yematum." Softer a brash, dry, and wiry hair this besentire likes Treesee. But, above that any vol." or "yematum." Softer a brash, dry, and wiry hair this besentire likes Treesee. But, above that and great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY (IAR TO 118 ORIGINAL COLOR. Use it a few times, and the state worst looking bair remmes its youthful besset. It does not do the hair, but strikes at the rest and fills it with new this vad color log matter. It will not take a long, disagreed to tria, "to pove the trib of this mutae." In "her application will do good; you see the Nahltraal COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU ENOW IT. BEFORE YOU KNOW IT. the old, stay, discolared spearance of the heir will be gone, giving place to hestrous, shining, and beautiful locks
Ack for Hell's Sicilian Hair Renewer: no other arti-cle is and like it in effect. You will find it cle is as all like it in effect. You wilt find it
CHEAP TO BUY' PLEASANT TO TRY,
and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD,
There are many imitations. Be sure you presure the There are meny imitations. Be sure you presente the getuine, manufactured outs by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nachus, N. H.

For cale by all druggists.

100@190

WANTED - CORRESPONDENCE, - A YOUNG, benithy man, 21 years of an inline PER DAY.

Made only by every Agent who sells our Great Ne and Wonderful Expaa Labou size Stationers in the Stationers of the age. The Great was contained and Third Stationers on the age of the age. Each package contains and Quartities of Pine Writing materials. Everythmy, who are the Everythmy of Pine Writing materials. Everythmy, we have a present the self-off of the William of Pines. Penels Biotech Stationers of the Station Paston, Dwignas for Noedlo-wor Keypoteche Household Companion, Guide for Lees Writing Andrew Stationers, Stationers of the William Stationers of the Stationers of the William Stationers of the Wil NUR SALE-I AND-A GOOD BARGAIN OFFERED!

I offer for sala my outre fit me, consisting of fiteen hum-dred acres good Taylor Gounty Land, situated near the town of Salome. 2a miles from the Lebanon and Campbelleville Turnpike, if miles from the Lebanon and Trom Campbelleville Turnpike, if miles from Lebanon, and Trom Campbelleville Ser, surrounded by prosperous charaband good school houses. The above named firm lays as well, and is as well watered as any farm in the Stability of the sale of the sale

JEFERRON COUNTY,

STRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP—HORSE—
L by John B. Skianer, at his residence, about mire miles from the eity of Louisville, K.T., et al., the waters of Harreds' Creek, in Jefferson county, out ear k by thorse, about 10 vers of the lands air k by thorse, about 10 vers of the hands high, right hind foot white, and appraised at \$60.

Civon ander my hand this little day of December, 1985, d19 ws. 3

GET READY: GET THE BEST!-A New No. of the Idustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Chube of Twenty. These rates make the Weekly Herwith Physicanomy, or "Signs of Character," Ethnology, and the chempest publication in the country. Specimen and in lote at \$8 50 % bushel.

Tallow—We quote reach at \$87 50 wheelers at \$87 50 wheelers are first. We quote the plate L. C. at \$87 50 country, the Laws of Life and the chempest publication in the country. Specimen of the country with chiefs of pursuits: Physiology, the Laws of Life and the chempest publication in the country. Specimen of the country with chiefs of pursuits: Physiology, the Science of the Soul; Our Social Relations, Including Leve, Country with each other with cash other with cash other with cash other waters as all eaght to know, and can be found in as other publication and Soif-improvement, with cash other with cash other waters as all eaght to know, and can be found in as other publication. It is the heat and cheepest work of the size and price. Terms—23 a general cash of the size and price.

WELLE, Na. 199 Broadway, New York.

419 will with Physicgnomy, or "Signs of Character," Ethnology,

GREAT

THE

\$1,000

New York

WDBKLY HERALD

Will commence, on the 6th of January, the public tion of the story of American Society, entitled

PURE GOLD,

MARGARET LEE,

A young New York lady, her first offert as a Novellet and who carries off the prize from a host of competitors

Original Stories and Poems

By AMERICAN WRITERS, will, in the MRAS-

BE GIVEN REGULARLY.

is the largest, cheapest, and most

INTERESTING NEWSPAPER

AS A FAMILY JOURNAL

It has no rival. It pays particular attention to Roll. gious, Literary, Scientific, Musical, Theatrical, and Art Mattern. IT HAS CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL THE EURO-PRAN CAPITALS

OIVES TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. PUBLISHES THE MOST RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS. There is, in short, no class or interest in the country

hat does not find itself represented in its columns. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

Circulates all over the Union.

For advertisers there is no more advant medium; for the public generally, no such organ of

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THREE COPIES .... TEN COPIES ....

To morrow the Government sells at Alexandria 250,000 feet of lumber, 2,500 tons of railroad iron, and 2,000 car wheels—the largest cale ever of that place.

The World's Washington dispatch says that the question of the admission of the Tonnessee representatives elect will be brought up in the

House to-day.

The Tribune's special says: Written invitations have been issued, convening the New York Publican Congressional delegation at the house of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, on Tuesday evening, to act upon the candidate for Col. ctorship.
All vessels and trains of cars bound to the

All vessels and trains of cars bound to the United States are now, in accordance with the law, duty inspected and sealed by American Consule resident on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and the Commissioner is of opinion that this precution will, in a very great measure, prevent smuggling operations on the Canadian fronter in future.

Recultators are busily engaged in different parts of the country buying up soldiers' discharge parent, for which they are paving from \$100 to \$600. In Massachmetts \$300 as been paid and it Ohio \$600. Il a sufficient number can be purchased, the lobby will endeavor to force Congress to pass a law giving boutes to all coldiers who have not had them, and equalizing those who have.

those who have.

The War Department has appointed Major-Wynkoop, lately in command of Fort Lyon, to give safe eccort to messengers from Black Kettle and Lettle Raven, the Chiefs of the Cheereness and Arapohoe Indiana, to the north of Platter lyer, to meet and consult with that meetion of their tribes who, for some time past, ion of their tribes who, for some time past, bortion of their trices who, for some time pro-have been alienated from them, and who are considered hostile to the Government, in order to convince them of the necessity of immedi-ately entering into relations of amily with the United States, and the propriety of their rejoin-

United States, and the propriety of their rejoining their respective tribes.

A number of runners have already been sent out by the Chiefs mentioned, and, as they have never returned, the Commissioner believes, from the representations made, that they were waylaid and murdered on the way by United States troops, who have come to regard every Indian as their enemy. During the war a large number of the Chevennes and Arapohoes went South with the Cammanches, and it was with these that the late commission under General Samborn formed the late treaty at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river.

The Herald's Washington special says that the Pensidus Bersen has lately dicted to con-

red cliturish on the Provident's message from a many journals have been received at the Phile House. About ninety-nine per cent of sees heartly indorse the President's position

The celebrated Albany Bridge case comes up in the Supreme Court this week, and will be argued by Daniel S. Dickinson.

Dr. Meh fiv, Reading Clerk of the House of Represent atives, who has been seriously ill, is gradually recovering.

Mr. James E Mardoch has so far recovered from his sudden illness as to be able to falfill his eagase-ments in the North.

The World's special says that a meeting of the friends of Gen. Butler in Congress has been held for the purpose of consulting as to the course then ought to take respecting the assanit of Gen. Gen in a point beit chief. They are disposed to get Washburnels resolution creating the rank of General, and defeat it if possible.

General Batler is expected here to-morrow, when their tlans will be arranged. He has been sngaged in preparing a reply. General Butler, it is reported, told thad, Stevens a few days since that it would have been well if there had been more corked bott'es in the army in which General Grant made his headquarters.

Washington, Dec. 11.

eastern boundary of the State of Nevada so as to include the territory to be taken from Utah and Orizan.

Mr. Nie also gave notice of a bill for the speedy completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Howard introduced a resolution calling upon the President for what information he has in his possession respecting the occupancy of Mexico by the French, which was adopted.

The President laid before the Senate the petition of the Sisters of Mercy of Chicago, asking for the appropriation of money for the enlargement and improvement of Mercy Hospital in Chicago, which was referred to the Committee on Claims

The President pro tem laid before the Senate the memorial of the North Carolina Legislature, seking the repeal of the test oath.

Mr. H.; Planta, O.; Gridor, K.; Kuykendail, Iti.

Accounts—Mesers. Roilins. N. H.; Brom-well, Penn.; Eckley, O.; Kerr, Ind.; Ward, N. Y.; Jones, Penn.; Bandy, O.; Daws, Mass.

Expenditures of the State Department—Mesers. Pike, Me.; Bromwell, Ill.; Hirt, N. Y.; Shellebarger, O.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Mesers. Demirg, Conn.; Bloan, Wis.; Müller, Penn.; E. M. Hubbell, N. Y.; J. R. Hubbell, O.

Expenditures of the War Department—Mesers. Humphrey, N. Y.; Julian, Ind.; Minel-ton. Ill.; Warner, Coon; Dennison, Penn.

Expenditures of the North Garolina Legislatures of the North Carolina Legislatures, acking the repeal of the test oath.

Mr. Howard information he has in his provenent of Mesers. Pike, Me.; Bromwell, Ill.; Hirt, N. Y.; Shellebarger, O.; Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Mesers. Demirg, Conn.; Bloan, Wis; Müller, Penn.; E. M. Hubbell, N. Y.; J. R. Hubbell, O.

Expenditures of the North Garolina Legislatures, acking the repeal of the test oath.

Mr. Willow in the sense of the State Department—Mesers. Demirg, Conn.; Bloan, Wis; Müller, Penn.; E. M. Hubbell, N. Y.; J. R. Hubbell, O.

Expenditures of the Nary Department—Mesers Biker, Ill.; Mivera, Penn.; Darling, N. Y.; Egglesson, O.; Rogers, N. J.

r the brang, seiling, or holding of such ev

or the beauty, ceiling, or holding of such evicence of cebt with the penalty of five hundred or there has and impresonment for not less than ore year nor more than ten, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House introduced a bill providing that whenever a passon who is entitled to a penalun or injuries received in the military service shall one tefore the time of filing his application, allowance of the full amount of his claim shall be made to his executor.

Alt. Brown presented a bill to grant land for alding in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast, through Arkaneas and Missouri, by the Southern route. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed. be p inted.

Mr. Wede introduced the following, which
were referred to the Committee on Foreign Af

whereas, in a letter of instructions, dated Jnly 30th, 1862, directed to the General commanding the French force in Mexico, the Emperor of the French indicated his policy concerning the sfi irs of this continent by declaring it was his intention to establish a monarchy in Mexico, which would restore to the Latin race on this side of the Atlantic all their strength and previous granting executive to the Executive Committee security to the Executive Mexico, which would restore to the Latin race on this side of the Atlantic all their strength and preedige, gnarantee security to the Freach West india coloules and those of Spain, seeme the interests and establish the influence of France in the center of America, and prevent the people of the United States from taking possession of the Guif of Mexico from which they would command the Antilies and Sonth America, and become the only disposers of the products of the New World; and whereas, in pursuance of said policy, an effort has been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico contrary to the wishes of the people and to support Maximilian in his usurpation by European soldiers; and whereas, among other acts contrary to the spirit of the age and humanity, the so called Emperor of Mexico, by a decree dated Sptember 5th, 1855, practically re established slavery in has dominion, and, by a decree dated October 3d, 1855, has violated the usage of civil law by denying to the Mexican Republican troops the rights of belligereents and orderlag their execution wherever found within twenty-four house efter their capture, therefore, be it Recolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, 1. That we contemplate the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico with the most profound solicitude.

2. That the attempt to subjugate one of the Maximilian in his usurpation by European solders; and whereas, among other acts courtrary to the eprirt of the are and humanity, the so called Emperor of Mexico, by a decree dated September 5th. 1866, parcilleally re-established dates yin his dominion, and, by a decree dated October 3d, 1866, has violated the neage of civil law by denying to the Mexican Republican troops the rights of belligerents and orderlag their execution wherever found within twenty-four house efter their capture, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, 1. That we contemplate the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico with the most profound solicitude.

2. That the attempt to subjugate one of the Republican Governments of this continent by a foreign power, and to establish on its ruins a monarchy, smasthed solely by European bayonet, is opposed to the declared policy of the United States Government, offensive to our peoble, and contrary to our institutions.

3. That the President of the United States be

peoble, and contrary to our institutions.

8. That the President of the United States be

requested to take such steps concerning this matter as will indicate the recognized poficy and protect the honor and interests of our Guywas requested to furnish the Seaste with all the correspondence in the possession of the Gov-erament touching the occupation of Mexico by

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the President was requested to give the Senate all the correspondence and other information in regard to the barbarous decree of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, ordering all Mexicans found defending the sacred cause of independence, to be shot without trial.

Mr. Cowan submitted the following resolution, which was objected to by Mr. Summer, and goes over under the rules.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the Senate Information of the States of that portion of the Union hately in rebellion; whether rebellion has been suppressed, and the United States put again in possession of the States in which it existed; whether the United States courts are restored, post-offices re-established, and the revenues collected, and also whether the people of those States have recognized their governments, and whether they are yielding obedience to the laws and government of the United States.

The World's special says that a meeting of the friends of Gen. Buther in Congress has been held for the purpose of consulting as to the course then ought to take respecting the assantt of Gen. Great my protecting the season of the course then ought to take respecting the assantt of Gen. Buther is a expected here to morrow, when their islans will be arranged. He has been sugged in preparing a reply. General Buther, it is reported, told thad. Stevens a few days since that it would have been well if there had been more corked bottles in the army in which General Grant made his bendquarters.

Wassington, Dec. 11.

In the Hinne Mr. Biaine, of Maise, lutroduced a resolution reimbursing the loyal States for the advances of money made and the debt contracted for the preservation of the Union. Beferred to a committee of seven.

Shench introduced a joint resolution declaring against the sumount to establish a monarchy in Mex'co, requesting the President to take such sleep as will vindicase the American policy and protect its bonor and the interests of the telephone of landington, which was referred to a epecial committee.

Mr. Westworth introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of catile from foreign for interest in the pread of the catile disease. P seed.

Mr. Elist of Maserchusetts introduced a politic, with was referred to a capital of the selection of Congres in relation to them.

Mr. Van Dorn, of Maryland, offered a reselection to find the States recertly in rehellion, and the position of Congres in relation to them.

Mr. Van Dorn, of Maryland, offered a reselection to the minute of Fifteen, declaring the condition of the States recertly in rehellion, and the position of Congres in relation to them.

Mr. Van Dorn, of Maryland, offered a reselection in the protection of the United States and means are necessary on the Dart of the United States.

Mr. Van Dorn, of Maryland, offered a reselection of the States recertly in rehellion, and the position of catile tron foreign Research of the part of the United States.

Construction of the fallow washington speed and set of the construction of the fallow. The fallow washington speed and set of the fallow. The fallow washington speed and set of the fallow washington speed and set

Expenditure of Interior D parton et — Mester, Demont, Ind.: Strenge Penn; Berjama Mester, Allieon In; McKee, Kv.
Expenditures on Public Bulldings—Mester Longyear, Mich.; Bildwin Mass; D.zou, Onio; Johnson, Pa; W. H. Randall, Kv.
Joint Committee on L'Drara—Messes. H. wes, Oble; Kelly, Pa; Hubbard, N. Y.
Joint Committee on Publing—Laftin, N. Y.;
A. W. Clark, Oble; Lathom, W. V.;
Joint Committee on Earolted Bills—Messes Cobb, Wis; Gloesbrenner, Pa.
Select Committee on Ruler—The Speaker; Westhorn, Ill.; Banks, Mass.; Raymond, N. Y.

desers, washourn, hit, and hold, N.Y.
Select Committee on Bunkrupt Law—Messrs lencks, R. I; Spaulding, O; Thomas, Md. Slair, Mo.; Lynch, Mc; Thornton, Hd.; Alicy Mass. Belect Committee an Freedmen-Messrs. El-liott, Mass.; Elv. Penn.; Orth. Ind.: Bingham O.; Taylor. N. Y.; Slean, Mo.; Grinnell, I. The House refused to suspend the rules fo

oval States for advances made and debts con-acted in support of the war, and, on motion t was referred to a select committee of sever Mr. Ward introduced a bill, which was re

The bill provices for giving bonnty, land, and morey to all soldiers who enlisted prior to Jun 25, 1863, and were honorably discharged. To object is to make the hounty of this class of

Mr. Stevens latroduced a joint resolution proposing on amendment to the Constitution of the United States that all National and State laws shall be equally applicable to every citizen, and no discrimination shall be made on account of race or color. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wentworth's hill was passed. It provides that the Importation of cattle shall be prohibited. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to make such regulations as will give this law full and immediate effect and to send the copies thereof to the proper officers in this country and foreign ports, when the President shall have given thirty days' notice by procla-

shall have given thirty days' notice by procla-mation that no further danger is apprehended. This law shall be of no force and cattle will be imported in the same way as heretofore Mr. Van Horn, of Missou.i, introduced the following: Where s, The forcible selzure of Mexico by foreign troops, the seating of a foreign Enpe-ror on a throne creeted on the ruins of that Republic, and his retention by foreign bayonets Republic, and his retention by foreign bayonets is in violation of all these, and cannot be permitted by the United States; therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report what measures and means may be necessary on the part of the United States to restore to the Menlean people the free and unrestricted rights to choose their own form of government, and of giving effect to the unanimous determination of the people of this nation that no power shell impose a deepotic government on any State or people of this continent.

Mr. Van Horn moved the previous question.

matter.

He thought the President's message was in general a wise and good document, but was disappointed that it was not more specific in relation to the utilimate disposition which is to be made of himself. His eyes have lost the contemptuous look they once had, and there is less houtienr of manuer and less sarcasm of speech. The health of Clement C. Clay is improving, and he has subsided into seeming apathy and patiently wating for whatever may bettide him.

Col. E. C. Catherwood, recently commanding the District of the Southwest, sailed to-day on a siesmer for Cuba.

Considerable excitement exists in this city regarding the Fenian quarrel. The Fenians, however, remain perfectly quiet. Intending to leave the whole question to Congress.

Col. O'Mahorev has received assurances of support from South Carolina, the Circles of New York and Brooklyn, from the Shawmnt District, Boston, and also from the North and Northwest. He is constantly receiving assurances from all quarters of support, calling on him to stend firm until the brotherhood can be beard from in the approaching assistion of Constanting to the contemport. him to stend firm until the brotherhood can be heard from in the opproaching session of Congress On the other hand, the Senate declared themselves confident of sustaining all their charges against O'Mahoney and Killian, and have received dispatches of approval and support from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana Missonri, and various other States, all proposing to work on faithfully and sustain the new President and his Cabinet.

ing to work on faithfully and sustain the new President and his Cabinet.

John Mischell was fornished with seventy six thousand deliars to assist the cause in Europe. It is rumored that Stephens, the head center, who recently escaped from Dublin, will soon arrive in this country. Preparations are being made to receive him with appropriate honors.

specing the other's prerogatives and personal convictions, shall freely and truthfully confer, discuss, and consider, with a profound deference for each other's patriotism, and an earnest defire to agree on a course of action which they estail mutually deem just and beneficial. Let the great problem of reconstruction be approached from all eldes in this spirit, and I feel sure that a benign solution will be speedily obtained over the difficulties that are aggravated by the fact that our position is essentially novel. I can recall to a parallel to it in human history; it is complicated by questions affecting the national rights of freedmen and our moral obligations to them, as our humble allies in the lact mementous struggle. That we may promptly re-establish the Sonthern States in all their criganal rights and liberties without sacrificing or hazerding those of any portion of the American people, is the carnest desire of Youra, HORACE GREELEY.

The joint resolutions of Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, lutroduced in the Honse to-day, decisive, First—The United States, as conquerors in the way, now have the political power of the States recently in rebellion.

Scenic.—That until action by Congress the

Picilient, as Communiter in-Chlef. has author to organize and maintain the government by said States.
Tilid—That the said States are not intitle Units take part in the Government of the United sites until Congress shall, on such terms as may prescribe, confer upon them the por

Fourth-That, disclaiming all desire to imse hostile or burdensome conditions, an indful only of breversible guarantees against mincful only of irreversible guarances against uture discention or secession and of our plighted faith to all who have aided in the overthrow of the rebellion, we declare it to be our Indiapputable concilion for the recognition of said states that their Constitutions should insure to did the lishabitants thereof equal rights before the law without distinction of color or race.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Cowan presented a petition from a numper of soldiers in the late war asking for bonn-ies for those who enlisted early the same as canlidate for Congress, suggested the elect f men not identified with the Confederacy. The Herald's Richmond. ere given to those who enlisted near th the war, which was referred to the Military Mr Cowan presented a netition from the cit Mr Cowan presented a pendian non that are zens of Pennsylvania asking for a high tariff on imported goods to protect home manufactures. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morgan Introduced a bill granting to the protection of the protection

certain persons the right to establish telegraphic committee in the Committee on Committee on Committee on Commerce.
Mr. Davis offered a resolution declaring, that, Mr. Davis offered a resolution declaring, that, whereas there no longer exists on a remed rebelion or public danger it certore the privilege of the writ of babes. It restored in every state in the Union. Mr. Davis asid he did not intend in the above any opposition to the President, he and the people of Kentucky intended to support President Johnson in so far as he did what they believed to be right; but this was a question of principle, which demanded a trank and respectful opposition. The resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

tion was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Authony called up the House resolution of Mr. Stevens for the appointment of a joint committee on the subject of the late rebellious States, and moved to amend it so as to make it a concurrent instead of a joint resolution; also by omitting the last clause, which provides, that, until the report of said committe, no member of the lately rebellious States shall be received in either House.

Mr. Howard preferred the resolution as it came from the House, and objected to the striking out of the clause referred to.

Mr. Anthony hoped the resolution would be adopted, as the resolution of the constitutional provision making each House, pidge of the qualifications of its own members; besides the words proposed to be stricken out cat off all debate, which was in violation of the practice of the Scuate.

lce of the Scuate.

Mr. Doolittle advised a reference of the whole nbject of reconstruction to the Judiciary Committee.
The resolution was amended as desired by

Mr. Sloan moved an amendment by making the number of Representatives in the proposed committee equal to that of Senators, instead of icing 9 to 6, which was negatived—yeas 14, as s 29.

Mr. Saulsbury opposed the resolution, and alled for the yeas and nays.

The resolution as amended was adopted—33 Mr. Cowan called up his resolution of yester.

Mr. Cowan called up his resolution of yesterday calling upon the President for information as to whether the rebellion has been suppressed, the post-effices re-established, the revenue being collected, etc.

Mr. Enumer offered the following amendment, which was adopted: And at the same time to furnish the Senate copies of such reports as may be or have been received from the officers and agents appointed to visit the portion of the Union istely in rebellion, including, especially, the reports of the Hon. John Covoce and Major-General Kart Schurz. The resolution was adopted, and the Senate at 2:45 adjourned.

The first of the part of the following of the first of th

A letter from London says: Oa the 5th of Percember twenty-four Irish liberal members of Parliament have agreed to meet in Dublin with closed doors to form an Irish party and consider measures for the relief of Ireland This conference has been arranged at the Instance of Irish bishops and will Include the O'Conners and the O'Donnonghs here, and other popular Irish leaders.

tish leaders.

The Savannah Herald contains Provisional The Savannah Herald contains Provisional iovernor Johnson's message to the Legislature, a which he entreats them to bring forward heir prejudices and animosities and offer them as a sacrifice on the altar of our common country, that we may once again present a happy pectacle of brethren dwelling together in the country. inliy.

The House of Representatives instructed the undelary Committee to report a bill giving to ersons of color the rights of property, the right to sue and be sued, and to testify in curt.

President O'Mahoney, of the Fenian Brothers of the resident of the resident brothers.

ood, has issued a general order, stating that reers on military affairs will not be regarded

orders on military affairs will not be regarded unless approved by himself.

Washington, Dec. 11.

At the opening session in the House to-day the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor of Virginia, endorsing the copy of an act of the General Assembly in favor of the repeal of the second section of the act of May. 1862, giving the consent of the Legislature of Virginia for forming a new State of West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary,

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Mr. Schenck, of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to suepend any order mustering cut efficers of the Veteran Reserve Corpe until Congress shall have time to consider what disposition shall be made of the corps.

A brief debate occurred on the resolution, during which Mr. Schenck asid the privates being by to the corps had for the greater parties in anstered out, and the question now was, what was to be done with the officers? The officers should now be committed for support.

Remarks were made hy other members, when the joint resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Stavens the House took up and concurred in the Senate's amendment to a joint resolution appointing a committee of fifteen to consider and report on the condition of the late so-called Confederate States.

Mr. Chandler resumed his remarks in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Ancona, of Penn, moved to lay Mr. Farnsworth's resolution on the table.

Disagreed to, ayes 41; nays 113. The resolution was then referred to a select committee of fifteen on the Sonthern States.

The House then took up Mr. Farnsworth's resolution, herstofore offered, declaring that justice requires that freedmen be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. It was moved to refer! It to the select committee of fifteen on the Confederate States.

Mr. Chandler, of N. Y., took issue, denying that the black man is equal to the white man. These remarks were suspended by expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Cowan did not believe the bill would accomplish what its anthor desired, and thought an amendment to the Constitution was the only an amendment to the New York, Dec. 13.

A Washington-special save: The total amount realized from sale of public buildings and dismantied forts of Washington is \$9,554. In one branch of the Quartermaster's Department one bundred and seventy employes have bean discharged since July, reducing the expenses from \$660 000 to \$200,000.

The Times's Washington special says: Commodore Hall has been relieved from command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Commodore E. Elfridge succeeded.

of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Commodore E. Elfridge succeeded.

The Herald's Washington special says: Gen. Gract had an interview with the President yesterday, and communicated to him the result of his observations during his recent trip through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. He was everywhere respectfully received by all.

The majority of the negroes in these States are in comparative iddenses, and nearly all refuse to renew their contracts until after Christmas, believing a general division of property is to take place at that time.

The Southern men of influence were outspoken in favor of complying with any demands the President might consider necessary for their restoration. rands the President might consider necessary for their restoration.

Gen. Grant believes that the people of the Sonth aimost unanimonaly desire a speedy readmission to their old position in the Union, and that their professions of future loyalty and good behavior are honest and sincere.

It is proposed to fix the name of Lincoln to some of the Western Territories.

Butler proposes to write Gen. Grant's history from or before the time he entered West Point to the Licutenant Generalcy.

After reviewing the charges presented against Messrs. Brennan, Comptroller, and Boole, City Inspector, G.v. Fenton has suspended further action therein until the assembling of the Legislature.

The Times's Washington special care. General Contraction therein until the assembling of the Legislature.

retary of State, asking for the recognition by the Urited States of Maximilian's Government as a government despace. The ground upon which he hased his request was, that it had militained itself for nearly two years, and was therefore entitled to such recognition. It issued the Secretary of State has replied to the note, and that he emphatically declines to accade to the request, and gives at length the reasons therefor. He denies that it is a Government despace, that the whole people of the United States are piedged against any each recognition if there was any ground for it, which there is not; that from the best information obtainable from that distracted country telary of State asking for the recognition by congress ought to impose the conditions up in thich the Southern States should be received ck into the Unive, and they ought to be in be the the Univ. and they ought to be in the form of amendments to the Constitution. Action on the bit before the Senate ought to be deferred until the report of the committee of fifeen, provided for by the concurrent resolution passed yesterday.

New York. Dec. 13.

The steamer City of Beton, from Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th, arrived this morning. Stephens, the Fenita, remained at large. A special commission for the trial of Fenham opened at Dahlin on the 27th the trial of Luby was progressing, the charge-

tather obtainable from that distracted country he liberal party have not yielded obedience, and lo not intend to, but on the contrary their he trial of Luby was progressing, the charge he that of Low was progressing, the charge-being treason and felony.

An influential public meeting was held at Manchester strongly denouncing the severe pro-ceedings in Jamaica. A deputation was sean with a memorial to Earl Russell, who admitted caue is in the ascendant.

This prompt reply, taken with the action of both Houses of Congress, in regard to the position of the Government, will probably open the the preent necessity for inquiry, and evinced an pxious desire for the viudication of instice.
The Morning Heraid save the feeling in tha ity relative to American affairs is not all atis'actory. No foreign news received i

atis'actory. No foreign news text to noon.

The jailer who condived at the escape of Stephens has been committed for trial. The Fenian trials are progressing. The proprietor of the Irish People was found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. The Morning Post states that Stephens arrived at Paris.

Liverpool, Dec 2d, P. M.—The jury in the case of Mr. Luby, publisher of the Irish People of Mr. Luby, publisher of Mr. verithing is quiet in General Terry's depart-An order from Quartermaster General Meigs

An erder from Quartermaster General Meigs has been received orderlog the Immediate discharged oil employees who were in any way connected with the rebel service.

The same journal's Charleston correspondent says: A new legal question, growing out of the emanchation of the negroes, has been raised in South Carolina. It is, whether debts lucarred for sixes purchased before the proclamation took effect are now collectable. Many of the people of the Palmetto State are deeply interested in this matter, being still in arrears on old purchases from the Virgina slave-dealers. The subject has been brought to the attention of the Legislature, which it is expected will make provision for partially discharging the creditor's claims.

Washington, Dec. 13. Liverpool. Dec 2d, P. M.—The jury in the case of Mr. Luby, publisher of the Irish People newspaper, was two hours in deliberation before returning a verdet of gullty. The prisoner addressed the court before sentence was passed upon him. He emphatically desired and repudiated the aliegations of assassination which had been urged against the Feuisna He admitted his guilt, according to the interpretation of British law, but helieved himself innocent according to the higher standard of teernal right, and that a majority of his countrymen would so decide it the question ntrymen would so decide it the question The next prisoner brought before the special commission was Mr. John O'Leary. A new try has been sworn in his case, and the trial a progressing. There is no excitement. SENATE. Mr. Foster, President protem., in the Chair. Mr. Wilson was excused from further service in the Committee on Pensions and Revolution-In the Court of Queen's Bench, the trial of

own introduced a hill to reimburse the

M. Town introduced a hill to reimburse the Sane of Missouri for expenses incurred in eurobling, equipping, and provisioning the militia. The it was ordered to be printed and retered to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gulfar presented a remonstrance from certain citizen of tondiana against the reception of Hahn and Carter as Senators from Louisiana

staua
Alr. Grimes objected to the remonstrance, as

it was addressed to Jacob Birker, and not to the Schate, and it was ordered to lie on the

Mr. Foote presented a resolution, which was etured to the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senste, providing for the pay-neut to the widow of the late Mr. Collame the amount due to that Senstor at the time of

Nr. Sherman, from the Committee on Agri-diture, reported a House bill to prohibit the aportation of cattle so as to prevent the spread

Mr. Stewart submitted a joint resolution cm-

States:

1st. The union of the States under this Conwinnton is indissoluble, and no State can abolve its citizens from the obligation of paranones allegiance to the United States.

2d. No engagement made or obligation in-

a'med. Mr. Trumbuli→Mr. President, I never nuder-

Mr. Sanisbury—Did you state it so at the

Mr. Saulsbury—Did yon state it so at the time?

Mr. Trumbull—I do not know that I stated it so. I might as well have explained that the clanse which declares that elavery shall not exist meant elavery enail not exist. I could make it no clearer. I reported it from the Judiciary Committee for the very purpose of conferring upon Congress the authority to see that the first cleanse was carried out in good faith. Mr Saulsbury said he did not see how gentlemen holding that the Southern States are not in the Union could regard the Constitutional Amendment as adopted. It required three-fourths of the Etxtes to adopt the amendment, and that unmber could not be obtained without connuing the Southern States.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the Senate adjoinmed.

cing the following articles to be proposed as endments of the Constitution of the United

Capt. Corbit on the charge of selling the Shenandoah to the rebels and enlisting men for her, resulted in his acquittal. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. urpin vs. Baxter, Madison; reversed on origin Pallard vs Todd, dc., Madison; reversed, Thomas vs. Hall et ux.. Madison; reversed.

ORDERS, Stateler vs. Howe & Barrett, Ohio: appeal dismissed muction of appellee. Curl vs. Trimble, Harrison; motion to dismiss, and Curl vs. Trimble, Harrison; motion to dismiss, and ppeal overruled, Gilsom vs. Belcher, Ballard; motion to dismiss. Appeal overruled, and rule awarded vs. appellant, returnble to first day of next term to file transcript. Moore's belts vs. blepherd. En., Taylor; potation, receiring, and reply to same filed. Moore vs. Worthington, Boyle; Ferenan vs. Muor. Boyle; Minor et ux. vs. Clarkson, Boyle; submitted on in its by consent, dec. McBane vs. Weils Madtson; argued by M dor Turier for appellant, and egue outputted by concent

he amount one to that Senator as the sime of is death.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution, which was dopted, instructing the Committee on the Listrary to inquire into the expediency of the appointment of a reporter to prepare the reports if the Scuate proceedings for the Associated Proces. r for appellant, and cruse submitte John S. Van Wilkle, Esq., of Dany nee in this Court.

Rockins & Hughes vs. Gentry, &c., Madison; argues

G. F. Burnam, Esq., for appellees, and argumon

ncluded by Major Turner for appellants.

Weak Eyes —The principal source of weak eyes is indigestion. The Red Jacket Bitters remove ludigestion, they invigorate the system, tere the stomach, and make a life of misers one of health and strength.

Get Hurney's Agus Tonic.—There is no heter remedy for Chills and Fever in the country than Hurley's Agus Tonic. Any one who has taken the Tonic speak in the highest terms of it; in fact, none should fail to buy it when they have the chills.

Hurley's Ague Tonic is better than quining for curing chilis and fever. Persons using this tonic recover from the effects of chilis and fe coner by its use than anything else. Try Hur-

On Wednesday evening, December 6th, by the Re ir, Craik, at the residence of the bride's unrie, Nevii ullitt, Eeq. Groogs Weissingta to Miss Ameli KVILLE, only daughter of Edmond Pearce, Esq. On the morning of the 12th of December, 1895, by Elder E. H. Smith, Mr. Rorest Stance, only son of Captain H. B. Straner, of Warren county, Kentnecy, to Miss Ballia E. BEYANT, client daughter of David Bryant, of March county, Kentnecky.

On Sunday, Dec. 10, 1865, JERNAIM SCALABIE, aged

ing nearly 308 pages and 130 fine Pintes and Engraving of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Seath and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, the Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Sexual Organs in a state of the Sexual Organs in a state of the Sexual Organs in a state of the Wriver state of the Kentucky Washe to the Wriver state of the Sexual Organs in the Wriver state of the Wri occentul mode of ours, as shown by the report of mass treated. A trushful advisor to the marvial and those contemplating marriage who enterish doebt of their physical condition. Sees free of postage to any address a recenty or 35 cuts, it changs to postal correspy, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. Il Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before, marl dawly

One Flag, One Destiny This is the motte of our Government, and its char GRANT AND SHERMAN. BATTLE CLOUD.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYD is winning its rilent victories, changing rebelieus reds, grays, and yellows into yieh biscks and browns, and ONE HAIR DYE only will eventually be recognized in the world of fashion, viz: That manufactured by J. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggista. Ap-

plied by all Hair-dressers. dl2 cod&wcowIm BOBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
BOSEST L. MARTLANDS,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOSS SAWWILY
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOSS SAWWILY

is, C. MrFerran, R. J. Menefee, Jne. B. McFerr McFERRAN & MENEFEE COMMISSION MERCHANTS Cotton Factors, AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR SALE OF BALE KOPE AND BAGGING,

Nos. 162 and 104 West Columbia et., MEXICO! MEXICO!! \$30,000,000 LOAN

OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty-year Coupon Bonds in Sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, &\$1,000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT, PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. PRINCIPAL & INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, CENTS on the DOLLAR, in U. S. Currency, thus rieiding an interest of TWELVE

The First Year's Interest Aircady Provided. The Most DESIBABLE INVESTMENT over OFFEBED IMMENSE TRACTS OF MINING AND AGRICUL TURAL LANDS: SIXTY PER CENT of PURT DUES, IMPOSTS, and TAXES in the States of TAMAULIPAS and SAN LUIS POTOSI; and the PLIGHTED FAITH of the said States and the GENERAL GOVERNMENT are ALL PLEDGED for the redemption of these Bonds

and payment of interest. THE SECURITY IS AMPLE. \$80 in U.S. Currency will buy a 7 per ct. Gold Bond of \$50

Let every loves of Republican Institutions aug at least ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and suberriptions received by JOHN W. CORLIES & CO. and J. N. TIFFT, Financial agent of the Republi of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y. By Subscriptions also received by Banks ers generally throughout the United States. n25 d3m&w8

\$200 A MONTH GUARANTEED, AND EXpenses paid, to Balesmen, energetic young
men, Teachers. Returned Soldiers, and all who engage in
the rale of "illoLLAN'S LIFE OF LINCOLAR," "AB
BOTT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION," "HEAD
LEY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON," and many
other Standard Works and Engravings. For terms and
territory apply immediately, in person or by lettor, at
my office. "Ill Fourth et., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Louisville, Ky.

BLAKEMORE, WOOLRIDGE, & CO., Commission Merchants, 134 Gravier et. (up stairs),

| DARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TOITHE SALE
| of Tobacce, Cotton, Fork, Plour, and Western Produce. Liberal advances made upon consignments,
sist 64 wcm.

200,000th

THE

WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine

13 NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Berlin, Prussia.

To have made and sold so great a number of Machines is an evidence of the marvelous and universal popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and everywhere throughout the habitable globe, where fabrics are sewn into human apparel, it has maintained its reputation, through eight years of bitter competition, as the Leading Family Sewing Machine of the world. The fact that this popularity LASTS is proof that it is merited.

Every Machine is WARRANTED THREE YEARS,

FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN at the home of the enstoner, and neither parties of the home spared to have them GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 1 Masonic Temple, LOUISVILLE, KY.

d3 d&S&w3m THE KENTUCKY WASHER,



THIS CLOTHES-WASHER HAS NOW BEEN

Sign of Golden Plow, 119 Main st., between Third and Fourth n27 dawtJal To Discharged Officers & Soldiers.

BOUNTY LAND. A THE CONCLUSION OF ALL WARS IN WHICH this country has been engaged, Congress his apprepriated a certain number o acres of land as BUNTY Land for the officers, soldiers, and sailyrs, who have been engaged in sustaining the integrity of the country and the bonor of its Fia. Although no appropriation has yet been made for this purpose for those who have taken part in the late war for the uppression of the rebellion, yet the presumption is that such action will be taken by Concress at its approaching resion, and appropriations made to liquic ate this just debt due to the properties of the part of the properties of the part of the properties of the propert NO CHARGE MADE UNLESS THE LAW PASSES sew than 10 wrong and recentled upon the soldiers, it discharge is of no value except to the soldiers, it discharge is of no value except to the soldiers it discharge in the contract of Rations. Rivers of Pry: Communication of Rations. Rivers of Rev. 10 to the contract of Rations. Rivers of Rev. 10 to the result of Rations of the Rations of Rations of the Rations of Ratio

WOOLEN MACHINERY MERRITT & COUGHLEN.

Woolen Machinery Woolen Factory Findings, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

FAMILY DYE COLORS. Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen, and Mixed Goods, Shawls Scarfs, Droseos, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hate, Feathers, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel. SAVING OF SO PER CENT.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c For sale by druggiets and dealers generally Wil-SON & PETER, Louisville, Ky., agents for Kenucky and Tennesses.

Out dawim PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN TWO TO TEN DAYS. AT THE WEST-CERN MEDICAL OFFICE, 505 Market street, near Second, without Caustie, Mercury, or Pain. No charge until cured. Cure wagranted permanent. All con-cledential.

WANTED—INFORMATION of a FAMILY NAMED RANDALL, who lived in this place about twenty years ago, and who had a daughter nesmed Nancy. Any word concerning them will be thankfully received by one deeply interested if last at Journal office, did d-dwy S. D. MORRIS.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY-Office on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, on the routh side, nearly opposite the Court-house-will practice in all the Courts helden in the city, and especially the Criminal Courts. MURRELL, JORDAN & M'COY'S NEW DAILY STAGE LINE From Cave City to Burksville, via

Glasgow. PABSENGER LEAVE CAVE CITY daily at 6 o'rlock A M., breakfast at Glassow, dine at Ray's, and arrive at Burkaville at 5 o'clock P. M.
Leave Burkaville dilly at 6 c'clock A. M., dine at Ray's, and at Glassow, and arrive at Cave City at 9 riock P. M.
Thie line has recoulty been supplied with Through from Louisville to Nashville in 24 hours

Liberal Reward Offered.

Guardian of Wm. Backs Runaway Slave. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL TO OF Large county, Kentacay, on the feb day of large county, Kentacay, on the feb day of share named PETER, shout 35 years of are, da'k exper complexion, about 6 feet high any wortabe are its pounder—nays he holosog to William S, Green Burt county, fay, The aware by counting forward:

paying reward and fets can get his slave

JAMES MICHELL,

121 w10

\$1. ONLY \$1.

SAMUEL C. RICKARDS & CO.,

CATALOGUE 20 Fine Gold Chrommeter Wetnes, each 35 and Fine Gold End the Lager Watches 19 20 Ladies' Gold End the Lager Watches 19 20 Sold Styer Hunding Lever Watches 3, 500 to 5 20 Silver Dinnes Sets 100 to 15 20 Silver Dinnes Sets 100 Silver Dinnes Sets

we of cost.

Arenha ad others will be allowed 10 combs on easternificate ordered by them, providing not less this case ordered at a time. Against will contained for our or each certificate and result 15 costs such to us Addrew all orders to
BAMUEL C. EVEKARDH & Co.,
103 Avenu St., New York.
AGYATS WANTED EVERYWHERE, 000200

THE COPARTNERSHIP, EXISTING BETWEE the understood, expire on the les of Decembe 1963 by limitation. Either partner will sign in the uterest of the basiness. SNODDY & HOWARD, IN REFERRING TO THE CARD BELOW OF I Mesers. Howard. Prostons. & Barrost, Itake oleaners in making particular mention of Mr. K. S. Howard. For two years be has had sole charge of our bouse in New York, and has man god the business with skill and billity. His after of Tobacc, Cotton, Flour, &c., have given general satisfaction. I cordisally indexes him and hope my old friends may follow him with their oblyments of produce.

W. E. SNODDY.

ments of produce.

W. E. SNOODY.

THIS UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTresults for the purpose of transcting a General
Commission Businers in New Orleans, Louisians,
H. S. HOWARD.
R. S. HOWARD.
B. D. BARRETT,
W. R. PERSTON, New York,
GRO. R. PERSTON, Evansville, Ind.
CATLIN PRESTON, Hursouville, Ind.
W. H. WILLIAMS C. S. busin and Owensborn, Kr.
New York, Cec. 1, 1858—dl 654:w/m.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

Cure warranted if directions are followed SINGLE BOTTLES WILL LAST A MONTH.

COLD IN THE HEAD BAD BREATH

WEAR EYES LENSE OF SMELL

DEATHESS When caused by Catarrhal difficult All the above diseases are sured by this remedy. THEOAT AFFECTIONS Are more frequently than otherwise caused thick, allmy musous falling from the head, repe

during the night, and resulting from Catarrh, are DR. SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY

tw Write for our pamphlet describing fully mptoms. It will be cont free to any address. This emody contains no Mineral or Poisonous Ingredients, at is prepared from Vesetable Extracts Excludively: der and delicate child. Price 33 per bottle. Addr

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS DR. SEELYE'S

BRONCHIAL SYRUP in Unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in

the Throat, and Croup. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, and all Whole

Druggiete, and at Retail hy DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE andi eedaSudwly BOOM AGENTS, LOOK HERE!

KETTELL'S NEW ONE VOLUME DISTORY OF THE REBELLION, HOW PUBLISHED

NEW IRON STORE

JOHN C. RAUTS. NAUTS& REAMER

No. 247 north side Main street, between Slath and Seventh. LOUISVILLE, KY. DEALERS DE

NOTICE.

O RENT, IN STEWART COUNTY, GEORGIA. A retifement of land containing 2.300 acros, fourth hundred cleared, will bring trum 1,100 to 1,300 poun of reed cotton per acree two sottlements on the pla well improved; two Gin-houses, two Cotton Serow with Orain Thrashes and Fans, eight soul Nes Houses on one place, and five on the other; one hundracree of small grain sowed.

The plantation is well watered, and in a healthy! A here is to be sold on the place, if rented,

21 Head Mules and Horses; 5 Fine Milch Cows; 12 Head Dry Cattle; 100 Head Stock Hops; 35 Head Pork Hops; 100 Panhels Corn; 1.000 Bushels Corn;
1.300 Bushes Cotton Seed;
0,000 Peumds Fedder;
1 Set Bincksmithe Tools. Plows, and Plow Gos
1 Stx Horre Wagon and Harmess;
1 Yoke Large Oxen and Wagon.

There are twelve grown negroes on the place—can be complete 4 No. I Blackmith.
Tenas Cane—and will be into market until the let of January, 1886, if and dispose W. L. JANWille.
For information of the complete W. L. JANWille.

NOTICE

TO BEAUTIFY the COMPLEXION

WONDERFULLY STRANGE.



TRY IT!

L. D. SINE'S Twelfth Grand Annual Distribution

\$100,000 in Valuable Gifts!

Carriage, Match Horses, S. 9000. 1.300 Gold and Silver Lover Walches. Horses and Buggies, Planes, &c.

WANTEDI

FOR THE NAVY!

APPRENTICES

in number being selected yearly from

\$100 Reward. STOLEN—UNITUESHAY HIGHT, AMELIA IN TOLENAMENT, AMELIA IN TANDER AND TOLENAMENT, AND TOLENAMENT A

his is the most delightful and extra Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Trop, N. Y.

invo of Cangrees, approved Februs 7 St. Febt, grace ing compensation and beauty for alayer that are now a have been in the military or naval section of the Units States, can have seed claims prompily grossessed by the undersigned. They are now in receipt of the non-county Blants and instructions from their alformers at Washington for the seconsful processing of the sum. Liberal cash advances will be made on claims intrastrict to them for cellection. Claimants are researched by the contraction of the companying research.

JOHN & LEYNON & CO., Office on Jofferson et., south side, between First and Second, No. 24 west, P O. Box 123 Colouel James F. Buckner, Atomar, Louisville, Marks & Ca, Sankers, Louisville, Cheipe, Caldwell, & Co., Louisville Warshesse, and draws

WANTED-EVERY MAN OR WOMAN OUT OF





J. H. WINSLOW & CO. WORTH \$500,00

O BE SOLD AT ONE DELLAR MALE, A SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLEA 4 08 to 5

and sold wholesule and and there on h.

H. RLEY, RUDDLE & CO.,

a4 d'Ew2m Seventh and Green, Lonieville, Ey. \$100,000. Excelsior! \$100,000.

The Grandest Schome Ever Projected! One Gift, a Farm, Worth \$20,000! ONE CASE GIFT OF \$5,000!

ngle Tickets, \$6; 6 Tickets, \$15; 25 Tickets, \$100.

fo be Brawn at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, January 1, 1866. THE FIRST GIFT IN MY TWELFTH GRAND mainder of the sifts consist of ever twelve has a file ranging from \$5,000 down to an adj one faustly Carriage, span of Matched Filmon, Ac., worth \$ 000, two flors a and Bursten

ELIGIBLE TO APPOINTMENT NAVAL ACADEMY!

Commander C. S. Navy, Reso, Fa.

EV Naval Rendezvous, Frie, Pa., in Farrac Hall,
over C emens, Langboy, and Burgons.

u33 was

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALTI.

CI AIMS for SLAVES DRAFTED or ENLISTED in the U. S. ARMY. Cash Advances to Claimants,